Bombay Gazette.

VOLUME 30.] WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 22, 1819. [NUMBER 1542

BOMBAY COURIER EXTRAORDINARY.

ORDER IN COUNCIL,

Dated the 15th December, 1819.

WHEREAS by an act of Parliament of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, made and passed in the 55th year of his present Majesty, entitled "An act to amend so much of an act of the thirty third year of His present Majesty, as relates to fixing the limits of the Towns of Calcutta, Madras, and Bombay; and also so much of an act of the thirty ninth and fortieth year of his present Majesty, as relates to granting letters of Administration to the effects of persons dying intestate within the several Presidencies in the East Indies, to the Registrars of the Eccleastical Courts; and to enable the Governor in Council of the said Presidencies to remove Persons not being British Subjects; and to make provisions for the Judges in the East Indies in certain cases.", after reciting, that by the said act passed in the thirty third year of the King, it had been, among other things enacted, that if any question should arise touching or concerning the true limits and extent of the Towns & Factories of Calcutta, Madras & Bombay respectively, or any of them, the same should be enquired into by the Governor General in Council at Fort William, in respect to the limits and extent of Calcutta; and by the Governor in Council at Fort Saint George, in respect to the limits and extent of Madras; and by the Governor in Council at Bombay, in respect to the Town of Bombay; and that such limits as the said respective Governments by Order in council, should declare and prescribe to be the limits of the said Towns and Factories respectively, should be held, deemed and taken in law as the true limits of the same, any custom or usage to the contrary notwithstanding; and after reciting als, that by reason of the increase of the population of the Towns of Calcutta, Madras and Bombay, it was expedient that the several Governments of Fort William, Fort Saint George and Bombay in the East Indies, should be further empowered, in manner thereinafter mentioned, to extend from time to time the limits of the said several Towns, IT IS ENACTED, that it shall & may be lawful to and for the Governor General in Council at Fort William in Bengal, from time to time as circumstances shall in their judgment require, to extend the limits of the Town of Calcutta; and to and for the Governor in Council at Fort Saint George, from time to time as circumstances shall in their judgment require, to extent the limits of the Town of Madras; and to and for the Governor in Council at Bombay, from time to time as circumstances shall in their judgment require, to extent the limits of the Town of Bombay; and that such extended limits as the said respective Governments shall from time to time, in Council by their respective Orders in council, or by their Regulations, declare and prescribe as aforesaid to be the limits of the said Towns respectively, shall, from the time of publishing such Orders in council, or regulations, by proclamation, at the respective Presidencies, be held, deemed and taken, as and for the true limits of the same, and from time to time as any extension shall be made thereof, all jurisdictions, powers and authorities which by virtue of any Act or Acts of Parliament, or any Charter or Charters, or any law or usage, shall or may be bounded or regulated by the limits of the said Towns respectively, shall thenceforth be bounded and regulated by the limits of the said Towns respectively, as they shall be declared and prescribed from time to time in manner herein before mentioned, any custom, law, or usage to the contrary notwithstanding; provided always, that no Order in council or Regulation hereafter to be made, and declaring or prescribing the limits of any of the said Towns, shall be valid or effectual, until it shall have been sanctioned, or shall have been authorized to be made and passed by the Court of Directors of the United Company of Merchants of England trading to the East Indies, with the approbation of the Board of Commissioners for the affairs of India: BE IT THEREFORE KNOWN, that the Governor in Council has determined, with the sanction and authority of the Court of Directors and the approbation of the Board of Commissioners aforesaid, to extend the limits of the said Town, and does hereby, with the like sanction and approbation, declare and prescribe, that from and after the 1st of January 1820, the extended limits of the Town of Bombay shall be as follows, that is to say, commencing on the Backbay side just without the skirts of Girgaum and thence running in a North North Easterly direction, across the Parell road to the South Eastern angle of the late Sir Miguel de Souza's Garden Wall, then taking a circuitous route including within their bounds the Village of Mazagon, but excluding the Company's Dock Yard at that place, at the South Eastern angle of which they are terminated by the shore of the harbour.

By Order of the Hon'ble the Governor in Council,
F. WARDEN,
Chief Sec.

Proclamation.

Bombay to wit. BY Virtue of a Precept to me directed, I hereby proclaim and give Notice, that a Session of Oyer and Terminer, and General Gaol Delivery, will be holden before the Honorable the Court of the Recorder of Bombay, at the Court House in Bombay, on Friday the Seventh day of January next, at Eleven o'Clock, in the forenoon, for the Trial of all Treasons, Murders, Felonies, and other Crimes and Misdemeanors, had, done, or committed within the Town and Island of Bombay, and the limits thereof, and the Places and Factories subordinate thereto, and dependent thereon; and also to enquire, hear and determine, in like manner, all Treasons, Murders, Felonies, Forgeries, Perjuries, Crimes, Extortions, Misdemeanors, Trespasses, Wrongs and Oppressions had, done, and committed, by any of his Majesty's British subjects, in any of the Territories which now are subject to, or dependent upon the said Government of Bombay, or within any of the Dominions of the Native Princes of India in alliance with the said Government.

And also that, at the same time and place, will be holden, a Session of Admiralty for the Trial of all Treasons, Murders, Piracies, Robberies, Trespasses, Misdemeanors, and other crimes and offences, had, done, perpetrated or committed on the High-Seas.

And, I hereby require and enjoin all persons bound to prosecute and give evidence at the above Sessions, or in any way concerned therein, to attend at the time, and place above mentioned, and not to depart without leave of the Court. Dated this 16th day of December 1819.

HENRY GRAY,
SHERIFF.

A CARD.

St. Thomas's Church.

SATURDAY next, the 25th Instant, being CHRISTMAS-DAY, a Collection will be made after the SERMON in the Morning, in aid of the Church Fund, for the benefit of the European and other Poor.

VESTRY ROOM,
Dec. 22d 1819.

A CARD.

THE Hon'ble the GOVERNOR, requests the Gentlemen of His Majesty's and the Hon'ble Company's Civil, Naval, and Military Service's, will favor him with their Company at a Ball & Supper, at Parell, on Friday the 31st Inst.

A. MORSE,
A. D. C.

PARELL, Wednesday
22d Dec. 1819.

Literary Society.

IN conformity to the 31st clause of the General Rules of the Society, the Members and Subscribers are requested to return all Books belonging to the Library which may be in their possession on or before the 1st of January next.

N. B. No Books will be delivered from the Library from the 1st till the 7th of next January.

Bombay, Dec. 22.

Advertisement.

APPLICATION Hath been made to the Hon'ble the Court of the Recorder of Bombay, that Letters of Administration of all and singular the Goods, and Chattels, Rights and Credits which were of the late BHASKERJEE ESSWANTJEE of Bombay Hindoo Deceased, may be granted to SADDASEW MOROJEE also of Bombay Hindoo Inhabitant the Nephew of the said Deceased, all persons concerned therein are hereby apprized thereof Dated this 15th day of December, 1819.

F. AYRTON,
PROCTOR.

Advertisement.

APPLICATION hath been made to the Hon'ble the Court of the Recorder of Bombay, that Letters of Administration of all and the singular the Goods and Chatels, Rights and Credits, which were of KISSOW VINKAJEE PURAB, deceased, who in his life time carried on Trade in the name, style and firm of VINCAJEE PURUB, may be granted to GOVIND KISSOW PURUB, of Bombay, Hindoo Inhabitant, and Son of the said KISSOW VINCAJEE. All Persons concerned therein hereby apprized thereof—Dated this 10th December 1819.

F. AYRTON,
PROCTOR.

Advertisement.

APPLICATION hath been made to the Hon'ble the Court of the Recorder of Bombay, that Letters of Administration of all and singular the Goods and Chattels, Rights, and Credits, which were of RAMCHUNDER WITTUJEE PURUB, late of Bombay, Hindoo deceased, may be granted to GOVIND KISSOW PURUB, of Bombay, Hindoo Inhabitant, and the Grandson of the said deceased. All Persons concerned therein, are hereby apprized thereof.—Dated this 10th December, 1819.

F. AYRTON,
PROCTOR.

Advertisement.

Messrs. Forbes, & Co.

HAVE lately received for Sale two Copies of Alcedo's America, which may be had on application at their Office, at Rs. 240 per Copy.

Also a few Copies of a Voyage up the Persian Gulf, and a journey overland from India to England, performed in 1817 by Lieut. WM. HEUDE, of the Madras Military Establishment, at 20 Rs. each.

Bombay, Dec. 21.

For Sale,

AN Assortment of IRON KNEES, adapted for a Ship of 500 Tons.—Apply to POPE, HAMILTON & Co.

Bombay, Dec. 22.

FOR LONDON DIRECT.

THE BOMBAY BUILT SHIP

Swallow,

SAILS REMARKABLY FAST

And has excellent Accommodation for Passengers.

HER Cargo being all engaged she will Positively sail in the early part of January: apply to Captain NICHOLSON on board or at Messrs. FORBES and Co.

Bombay, Dec. 14.

NEW AUCTION ROOMS.

John Yeates,

WILL SELL BY PUBLIC

Auction.

This Day and Tomorrow.

AN Invoice of Hats from William's and Whyte Bond-Street, an invoice of Glass ware consisting of Hanging Lamps, of sizes, Table Shades, Table Candle-Sticks, with Shades, Decanters Tumblers, and Burners; an Invoice of superior Tin Ware, consisting of Patent, plain and ornamental Dish Covers in sets, Sauce, and Stew-pans in sets, Fish-kettles, Ham-boilers, Tea-kettles, Chocolate and Coffee Pots, &c. &c. Billiard Ques and Maces; Snuff of Sorts, 2 square Piano Forte's, Hyson Tea in chests, also Black Tea, Stockings, Furniture, &c.

Sixty Doz. of Hodgson's Beer, well up, forty doz. of Seltzer Water, French Claret; Malaga Wine; Vin de Grave, Cyder, Perry, Liqueurs, Brandy & Gin.

At 12 o'clock precisely will be put up, a neat Palankeen Carriage to hold two persons, with a set of Harness, calculated for one or two Horses, also two Saddle Horses.

Bombay, Dec. 22.

LOST.

A Black Poodle DOG, answered to the name of *Nep*, whoever, will bring him to Messrs. FERRAR & EDULJEE shall be rewarded.

Bombay, Dec. 22.

Advertisement.

50 ARAB Horses to be sold, at DADEE SANTOKJEE'S *Stable*, of different sorts and different prices.

Bombay, 22d December 1819.

NOTICE.

The Gazette Office

Memorandum Book

AND

Sheet Almanack,

FOR

1820.

ARE IN A STATE OF PREPARATION.

Bombay, Dec. 15.

FOR SALE
at the

Gazette Office

BLANK Bills of Exchange, Powers of Attorney, Wills, Interest and Respondentia Bonds, Policies of Insurance, Articles of Agreement between Masters and Mariners, Bills of Lading, Boat Notes, &c. &c.

Bombay, 13th Oct. 1819.

GENERAL ORDERS.

By the Right Honorable the Governor in Council

BOMBAY CASTLE, 8TH DECEMBER 1819.

THE Honorable the Governor in Council having had occasion to revise the Regulation respecting the allowances to be drawn by staff officers on forlough, is pleased to direct that when staff officers shall be absent with leave by Government on sick certificate, the officer doing the duty of such staff officer, if he already hold an office in the department, shall be entitled to one third of the personal or staff allowance of the appointment, and one half in all other cases, and the other portion shall be paid to the absent staff officer. The same principle is to regulate the amount to be drawn by the subordinate officers in the department.

The Governor in Council reserves to himself a decision in respect to the period during which this arrangement shall have operation, according to the merits of each application.

The acting staff officer shall also draw all other allowances whatsoever appertaining to the office whether for house rent or for office rent, or candles, for stationery and writers or any other establishment.

When staff officers shall be absent with leave by Government on account of their private affairs, then the officer doing the duty is to draw all the offies allowances as above, and the proper staff officers and the officer acting, to receive each a portion of the personal or staff allowances, as above, during such absence for any period not exceeding six Months, after which the whole of the personal or staff allowances as well as those for office, and establishment, are to be drawn by the officer doing the duty until the proper staff officer shall resume the duties of his office.

The operation of the rule prescribed with regard to staff officers absent on account of their private affairs is but to be considered as extending to the case of leave granted to the Cape or else where, beyond the other Presidencies in India.

10th *December* 1819.

In explanation of the existing Regulations by which Security is taken from officers who have been entrusted with the expenditure of public money or with the appropriation of stores for the value of which they are held responsible, on occasion of their leaving India, the Honorable the Governor in Council is pleased to declare, that such security is not required to be indefinite in extent, unless the nature of the case render it necessary, but that in all ordinary instances the balance actually due from such officer up to the latest date to which his accounts have been examined and adjusted, shall be paid by him, and security taken for the amount of such advances only as may have been made to him in Cash, or of such stores as may have been received by him subsequent to the date of the adjusted accounts.

In pursuance of the authority received from His Excellency the Most Noble the Governor General in Council, the Honorable the Governor in Council is pleased to augment the Corps of Pioneers under this Presidency to six Companies of one hundred (100) Men each.

His Excellency the Commander in Chief is requested to adopt the necessary measures to give effect to the augmentation accordingly.

11th *December* 1819.

The Honorable the Governor in Council is pleased to grant a furlough to England, on sick certificate to Surgeon David Craw, for a period of three years from the date of his Embarkation.

The following appointments and promotions are ordered to take place.

MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

Assistant Surgeon Warner to be Civil Surgeon at Poona, vice Wallace promoted to the rank of full Surgeon.

Assistant Surgeon Dalgairns to be Civil Surgeon in Kandiesh, vice Warner removed to Poona.

Surgeon Kemball to be Surgeon to the Marine Department, and of the Native General Hospital, vice Craw going home.

Surgeon Wallace to be Garrison Surgeon of Bombay, vice Kemball.

ARTILLERY.

Lieutenant Fireworker G. R. Lyons to be Adjutant and Quarter Master,—Date of Rank 1st December 1819.

The Honorable the Governor in Council is pleased to confirm the Division Orders issued by Colonel Huskisson commanding the Troops in Kandiesh, on the 29th November last, appointing Major Morris of the 1st Battalion 2d Regiment of Madras Native Infantry, to command the Brigade ordered on service against the Bheels; and Lieutenant Plowden of the same Corps to be his Major of Brigade.

The Honorable the Governor in Council is pleased to permit Mr Conductor J. H. Young, whose contracted time has expired, to resign his situation in the Commissariate Department, and to remain in India on finding the required Security, subject to the confirmation of the Honorable the Court of Directors.

13th *December* 1819.

The Honorable the Governor in Council is pleased to grant a furlough to England, on Sick Certificate to Captain B. Ambrose, of the 8th Regiment Native Infantry for a period of three years from the date of his Embarkation.

Lieutenant J. N. R. Campbell of the 21 Regiment of Madras Light Cavalry having produced the prescribed Medical Certificate of the necessity of his proceeding to Bussorah for the recovery of his health, the Governor in Council is pleased to grant him a furlough on that account for a period of six months from the date of his Embarkation.

15th *December* 1819.

There being a vacant Lieutenancy in the 8th Regiment Native Infantry, and Ensign H. F. Hopkins of the 5th Regiment (being desirous of being transferred to fill the vacancy, the Ensigns above him having declined to be transferred, the Governor in Council directs in reference to the General Order of the 3d of July 1817 that the following Promotion take place.

Eighth Regiment N. I.

Ensign H. F. Hopkins to be Lieutenant, vice George Roe deceased,—Date of Rank 12th November 1819.

Captain John Taylor of the 1st Battalion 10th Regiment Native Infantry, is permitted to proceed to Europe on urgent private affairs, with leave to be absent for three years from the date of his embarkation.

By Order of the Honorable the Governor in Concil,
J. FARISH,
Sec. to Govt.

CIVIL APPOINTMENTS.

MR. JAMES FARISH, to be Secretary to Government in the Revenue, Judicial, Financial, Marine and Forest Department.

Mr. James Bruce Simson, to be Secretary to Government in the Public, Military and Commercial Departments.

Mr. Edward Eden Elliott, to be Clerk to the Court of Petty Sessions.

Mr. John Robert Reid, to be Mayor of Bombay for the ensuing year.

Mr. Henry Gray, to be Sheriff of Bombay for the ensuing year.

Prince of Wales's Island Gazette
EXTRAORDINARY.

PUBLIC NOTIFICATION.

John Macalister, Esq. having been appointed provisionally by the Hon'ble the Court of Directors to succeed to Council at this Presidency, and that Gentleman having arrived in the Hon'ble Company's Ship *Larkins*, has this day taken the Oaths and his Seat as Member of Council accordingly.

By Order of the Hon'ble the Governor in Council,
W. A. CLUBLEY,
Sec. to Government.

Fort Cornwallis, 9th Oct. 1819.

BOMBAY.

ARRIVALS.—Dec. 14th Capt. J. Taylor, 1st Bat. 11th Regt. from Poonah.

Do 16th Capt. A. Gibson, 1 | 5 Regt. N. I. from Kutch.

Do. do. Capt. G. Noble, 2 | 11 Regt. N. I. from Bhooj.

Do. 17th Capt. Thos. Morgan, from Anjar.

Do. do. Lieute. Carthew, 1 | 3 Regt. from Bhewudy.

Do. do. Cadet J. Mills, Cavalry from England.

Do. 18th Lieut. Gibson, from Deckan.

Do. do. Lieut. Sutherland, 1 | 7 Regt. from Calcutta.

Do. 19th Lieut. M. Stack 2d Light. Cavalry from Mhow.

Do. do. Lieut. Adjt. Ker, M. N. I. from Mhow.

Do. 20th Lieut. Adjt. J. G. Richards 1 | 6 Regt. from Baroda.

DEPARTURES.—Dec. 19th Capt. J. Ogilvie, 1 Bat. 17 Regt. N. I. Madras Establisment to Cannanore.

Do. do. Thos. Marshall, to Deckan.

Do. 22d Lieut. G. F. Penley 2 | 8 Regt. to Serroor.

Do. do. A. Dowdall, H. M 89 Regt. to Cochin.

Do. do. Stewart, H. M. 89 Regt. to Do.

Do. do. Asst. Surgeon J. Tod, 1 | 7 Regt. N. I. to Sattarah.

Sporting Intelligence.

MHOW RACES.

Monday 22d November, 1819.

SECOND DAY'S RUNNING

A GOLD CUP, Value one hundred Guineas, given by General Sir J. Malcolm, K. C. B. & K. L. S. for all horses, no Subscription, heats three miles, 9 stone.

Lieut. Jameson's, g. a. h. Teaboy.	2.	1.	1
Capt. Napier's g. a. h. Highlander late Jonathan.	1.	2.	dr.
Capt. Gordon's b. a. h. Dandy.	3.	3.	2
Col. Corsellis's c. a. h. Sturdy,	4.	4.	dr

1st Heat.—All the horses went off at good speed Dandy leading for the first mile when Highlander came up with him, and shortly passed him, keeping a head during the remainder of the heat, but was compelled by Teaboy to his best exertions, and he made them like a good and honest horse.

2d.—All four started at a very slow rate, cantering the first round to retain all their powers for a push of a mile and a half, which was nobly contested between Highlander and Teaboy, and was won by the great strength and bottom of the latter.

3d.—Teaboy went off at his ease and won in hand.

Time.—1st Heat done in	6	23	
" 2d do. do.	7	3	
" 3d do. do.	6	49	

A GIVE AND TAKE, of two Gold Mohurs each, and 400 Rs. from the Fund, for all horses, weight for inches, heats one mile and a half.

Lieut. Goodiff's, g. a. h, Broomstick.	2.	3.	
Capt. Gibbing's, b, a. h. Mandoo,	1.	1.	
" Napier's, b. a. h, Bacchus.	3.	2.	
Time.—1st Heat.	3	11	
" 2d do.	3	12	

1st.—All started well and kept together all round till near the distance post, when Mandoo shot a head and won well.

2d.—Bacchus took the lead, keeping it up, till the last turn, when Broomstick and Mandoo came up; Mandoo passing, won in hand.

Wednesday 24th.

THIRD DAY'S RUNNING.

A PLATE GIVEN by H. H. Mulhur Rao Holkar, value Rs. 1000, free for all horses, 10 stone, heats, two miles.

Lieut. Rybut's g. a. h. Hyena,	2	2	
Capt. Gibbings's b. stud h. Holkar Shahi,	1.	1.	
Time.—1st Heat.	4	15	
" 2d do.	4	12	

1st.—Hyena went off a head and kept leading the first mile, when Holkar Shahi made his push and came in handsomely.

2d.—Holkar Shahi went off at his ease, allowing Hyena to lead as in the first heat, when he again made play, headed and won in hand.

SAME DAY.

A SWEEP STAKES, of four Gold Mohurs each, with 400 Rs. given by Lantia Jogh, heats, one and a half miles, carrying 9 stone.

Capt. Gibbin's b. h. Mandoo,	1.	1.
" Gordon's b. a. h. Dandy,	2.	dr.
Time.— " "	3	10½

A good race both keeping together till the last turn, when Mandoo's Rider let him go and he won well.

SAME DAY.

A PURSE for all Galloways one Gold Mohur each, with 200 Rs. from the Fund, 13 hands 2 inches and under carrying 8 stone 7 lbs. heats one and half miles.

Capt. Gibbing's c. a. g. Dirzee	1.	1.	
" Alves's, c. a. g. Beetle	3.	dr.	
Lieut. Jameson's, g. c. g. Pigs	bolted		
" Reynold's, b. a. g. Pootlee	2.	2.	
Time—1st heat	3	12	
" 2d do.	3	15	

The Dirzee went off violently, but kept it up well and beat the field in good stile.

2d Pootlee and Dirzee started together, but the Tailor soon got warm and parted company, leaving Pootlee well behind, all round.

FRIDAY 26TH NOVEMBER,

4TH DAY'S RUNNING.

A PURSE given by G. Wellesley, Esq. the Resident, value five hundred Rs. for all horses carrying 9 stone 7 lbs. heats two miles, 30 Rs. Subscription.

Lieut. Rybut's g. a. h. Hyena	2	2	
Capt. Napier's, g. a. h. Highlander	dr.		
" Gibbing's g. a. h. Glencairn	1	1	

Highlander appeared lame in going down to the post and was drawn, it turned out to be from a stone in his frog—The two others went off well and kept at good speed, Hyena a little a head, when Glencairn made play and won.

2d Hyena went off at score, followed close by Glencairn until near the 1st mile when they fell into a complete canter, watching each other for the last push, which was beautifully made and stuck to for half a mile, when Glencairn's blood and speed began to tell and brought him in a head, in hand. A heavy rain had fallen for two nights previous to this race which prevented any timing, as the course was heavy.

SAME DAY.

A HUNTERS' STAKES, of two gold mohurs each, with six hundred Rs. from fund, for all horses carrying 11 stone, heats three miles.

GENTLEMEN RIDERS,

Capt. Napier's	c. a. h. Caustic	2	dr.	
" Gordon's	b. a. h. Dandy	1		
" Gibbing's	w. c. h. Ram Ram	3	dr.	

1st Dandy as usual in fine spirits, tore a way taking the lead, but followed close by Caustic; unfortunately both Dandy's antagonists fell lame, and he won with ease.

Holkar Shahi was entered for this purse, but his immense powers and well known blood, being a stud horse of famed pedigree, and Plantagenet breed, added to the stile in which he won the Holkar's plate, kept off the field: Teaboy was off his feed—Holkar Shahi was drawn for the good of the sport, and the race above mentioned took place.

SAME DAY.

A PURSE, value 500 Rs. given by the officers of the Irregular cavalry for all horses 14¼ inch and under, carrying 8 stone 7 lbs. heats 1 and ½ miles.

Lieut. Cuningham's,	g. a. h. Lighthob	2	1	1.
Capt. Gibbing's,	c. a. h. Dirzee	4	dr.	
" Napier's	b. a.	Bacchus	3	3 3
Lieut. Goodiff's	g. a. h.	Broomstick	1	2 2

First heat was won in 3 14.

1st heat This was a capital race, Broomstick allowing the field to tear away, watched his time for pushing, when he came up beautifully passed and won well.

2d heat A good start, Lightbob took the lead and kept it up all round, winning handsomely.

3d Bacchus led off, but was soon passed by the Lightbob who ran round in good stile and won like a bit of good stuff.

SATURDAY 27TH, LAST DAY.

A BEATEN PLATE, heats one and half mile, one gold mohur Subscription, and three hundred Rs. from the fund, for the beaten horses of the season, weighted by the Judges according to their performance.

Hyena walked over.

A PONY PLATE of 150 from the fund, with one gold mohur Subscription, 13 hands and under, Catch weight, heats one mile.

Capt. Napier's, g. p. Gold finder	1.	2.	2.
" Gibbing's, b, p. Tinker.	2.	1.	1.
Lieut. Graham's, g. p. ———	3.	3.	3.

Goldfinder started badly every time or might have shown his heels in every heat.

Rangrees purses were run for as a conclusion and occasioned great sport, as whole Risalahs contended for the palm.

The Mhow course is one of the best in India, and seldom have so many fine horses run together in one season, or so much real sport been witnessed as at this meeting.

(Signed) P. MONTGOMERIE,
C. TERRINTON,
C. HART,
T. WILKINSON,
} *Judges.*

D. Cuninghame, clerk of the Course.

To the Editor of the Bombay Gazette.

As a matter of public interest you will I trust give this a place in your paper to-morrow, especially too at the approaching period of so particular a day; in the hope, that it may be timely noticed, and attended to.

The want of order and proper arrangements among the numerous Palanqueens and Carriages at the Church-Gates on Sundays, must have doubtless been observed and felt by others, as well as myself;—The noise and confusion arising from irregularity being quite unfitting to the place, and more resembling the scenes before a Theatre.—And not unfrequently occasioning accidents, which tho' trifling, are very unpleasant, such as a *Gentle* thump on the head by the corners and poles of, Palanqueens, as happened to a friend of mine last Sabbath.

May it be permitted to be suggested, that *no* Palanqueens should come within the porch, but to set down and take up their owners at one gate, say the Western; whilst, Carriages and other wheeled conveyances, stop at the Northern one.—This method of preventing disorder may be more successfully adapted by Peons being placed at the gates furnished with orders legibly written and pasted on a piece of board authorizing them to give the requisite intimation to the respective Hamauls and Drivers. These means cannot fail to render the return from our place of divine worship more suitably decorous.

X.

Tuesday, Dec. 21st 1819.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

We forwarded Cornet Broadswords last communication, as was requested, to the Observer.

The Gazette.

WEDNESDAY, 22ND DECEMBER, 181[illegible].

On Monday last, H. M. C[illegible], anchored in the harbour. This Ship left the Isle of France on the 9th November but brings no intelligence of moment.

We learn from the late arrivals from the Persian Gulf, that H. M. Liverpool had sailed from Muscat for the rendezvous accompanied by the Imam with three of his ships, and that some of his troops had marched towards Ras el Khyma.

H. M. Ship Eden, with the Nautilus, and Teignmouth Honorable Company's Cruizers had also proceeded to the rendezvous at Kishma; on their way from Bushire, they captured seven piraticial Dows.

The Psyche had proceeded to Bushire, for Mr. Bruce, who accompanys the expedition.

We learn moreover that the Pirates had not abandoned their depredations, for not long since they fell in with a fleet of Persian boats, bound to the Red-Sea, with Pilgrims, whom they captured, plundered and ill treated, after a long engagement wherein many were killed and wounded on both sides, but without as on many former occasions murdering their prisoners in cool blood; on the contrary they released them, and put them on their way to Muscat.

Since writing the above, the Travencore Captain Boog, from Muscat, anchored in the harbour but has brought nothing in addition; or any intelligence of the Expedition; we understand however that there are some packets on board for Government, which we trust will afford us some matter for an Extra in the course of the day.

We are credibly informed that the political Agent in Kandeish has lately succeeded in dissuading a Hindoo widow from the long standing and barbarous practice of immolating herself on the Funeral Pile of her Husband; and that Government has sanctioned the event with its decided approbation, by pensioning the poor woman for life, and by liberally rewarding the man who was immediately instrumental in producing this happy resolution in the Devotee. The humanity, wisdom, and policy of this measure, exceed all praise, and are too obvious to need farther comment.

We have received Pinang papers to the 23d October, they contain no article of interest whatever, and scarce one of domestic intelligence.

A Large portion of our Supplement of to-day is devoted to Chinese affairs and chiefly to articles extracted from a recent number of the Indo Chinese Gleaner, published by the Anglo Chinese Mission at Malacca, and kindly transmitted to us. In many of these extracts it will be observed, that those good and excellent men do not confine themselves to mere theological essays, their plan is to deal out instruction in its most pleasing form, and to let knowledge, and science, be the path, to the Deity. It is well known that the Revd. Mr. Morison of Canton has been the chief promoter and founder of this College, and that Mr. Milne, who resides at Malacca, is the superintendent and the head of the Mission now known by the Title of the Ultra Ganges. In the pleasing task of giving publicity to their labours we conceive we perform an essential duty to the public at large, as well as holding out an incentive to those who labour in the same field; we should have been most happy to have enlarged on this topic but want of both leisure and space forbid it.

We rejoice to hear that Government have sanctioned the equalization of the weights, and measures so far as relates to the receipt and issue of their own Stores, all of which are in future to be bought and sold by the Cwt. Perhaps nothing is so much to be desired in Bombay as this reform; the endless variety of Candies and Maunds tend if not to imposition to perplexity in the resident merchant; and to the stranger are a constant a source of anxiety and annoyance.

We are persuaded that this can be very readily brought about as the fortunate coincidence of the Bombay Maund with our Quarter of a Ton red, will render the natives less averse, to a change.

We learn from the Deckan, that a detachment from Kurrungaum of a Rissalah and a Battalion marched under Captain Davies, on the 24th ultimo, against the Bheels in the Ghauts towards Kandeish; a force from that quarter and a Battalion from Kopurgaum act in concert. A combined attack was ordered to take place on the 3d of this month, but on reaching the Hutts of these Vagabonds, they were found abandoned; our hopes now rest on the Blockade, and it is expected in a short time the want of food will compel them to surrender.

Ceylon.—A Late letter from Trincomalie, mentions that the violence of the Cholera, had

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onsiderably abated, and that the Crew of the Dauntless were recovering fast, it further states that the sickness that had prevailed on board of that ship, is not entirely to be attributed to men climate of Trincomalie, as the disease commenced in the river Hoogly.

Commercial.—Few transactions have taken place during the last week; the Arabs being the only purchasers in the market; the Influx of Bengal goods, has caused some little depressive in them; the coasting trade has been unusually brisk. The import of Arrack from Ceylon, has also taken a turn, for we have been these many months in a very thirsty condition, but during the last month, the importation has been very near 50,000 Gallons.

St. Helena.—We learn that rear-admiral Plampin has been removed from the command of the squadron at St. Helena, and that rear-admiral Edward Leveson Gower, has been appointed to succeed him.

VESTIGES REVIVED.

The Town Walls, by which we suppose is meant the present Ramparts of Bombay, were finished about the year 1718, but the Apollo (*Palwa*) Gate bears the date of 1716, during the Administration of Governor Boone. At the end of another Century, it may be demanded, how the Bazar Gate, happens to be so modern in comparison, for the inscription on it, says, erected in 1814, instead of repaired or re-erected; the Church was finished in 1718, at which time the English burying ground was at the Sandy point, the S. W. extreme of the present Esplanade.

An Austrian publicist has published a General Statistical View of Europe, in which he estimates the armed strength of the different Powers on the peace establishment at 1,798,000, and on the war footing at 3,008,000; the Navy, at 462 ships of the line, 370 frigates, and 1922 vessels of interior order.

A large fish, a Grampus we believe, about 26 feet in length, got entangled in the reefs off Malabar point on Sunday last, and not being able to extricate itself, drove on shore and expired in a few hours after.

[*Bombay Courier.*

NAUTICAL NOTICES, CHRONICLE and NAVAL REPORT.

A Bengal paper of the 23d November mentions that H. M. Ship Minden had encountered a heavy gale of wind, between Point de Galle, & Colombo, on the 15th October, in which she lost her Main-mast and Top-masts, besides receiving other damage. We are happy in being enabled to correct this mistatement (for that it is so, is evident enough) for the Minden arrived at Bombay after a five weeks passage from Trincomalie, on the 8th November in high feather without receiving (if we except the loss of an old Foreyard) the most trivial damage.

His Majesty's Topaze remains at the Isle of France.

The free traders, Swallow and Tames, will be the next ships for London, they will sail early in January. Messrs. Forbes and Co. will receive letters at their office for the Swallow, and Messrs. Shotton, Malcolm and Co. for the Thames.

The Barossa does not go for some days.

BOMBAY.

ARRIVALS.—Dec. 14th Ship Milford, R. Horwood, from Calcutta the 25th November.

Ditto Brig Admiral Drury B. Prose, from Ceylon, the 14th Nov. 1818.

Ditto 17th brig Prime, John Dismier from Calicut the 31 Dec. touched at Tellicherry.

Ditto Ship Harriet, Stubbs, from Bussorah, Bushire and Muscat.

Ditto Ship Lady Barlow, Clerk, from Calcutta.

Ditto 19th Ships Kusrovie, & Waddington from Bussorah, 19th Oct.

Dec. 20th Ins. H. M. Ship Carron, John Furneaux Pasc Captain, from the Isle of France.

Do. 21st. Ship Travencore, John Boog, from Muscat.

PASSENGERS.

Per Milford.—W. H. Smith, Esq. Civil Service, Capt. and Mrs. Graham.

Per Harriet.—Mrs. Murphy, Mrs. Studd & Child.

Per Lady Barlow.—Lieut. Sutherland Mrs. Sutherland, Gar. Milk.

DEPARTURES.—Dec. 15th, Brig Aurora, Peter Butler, to Calcutta and Penang.

Do. 10th, Ship Eliza, John Bay, to Calcutta.

Do. 16th, Ship Venus, G. Dawson, to Calcutta.

Do. 19th Ship Eugenia, R. Allport, to Madras & Calcutta.

Do. do. Arab Brig Mustafa, Nacqudah Hajee Yacoob, to Mocha & Jeddah.

PASSENGERS.

By Aurora.—Capt. E. Dyer, Mr. W. Mash, Mr. Sedgway, Mr. Arnold, of the Country service.

SHIPS LOADING.

English.—H. C. Ships, Barossa for London.
Ship Thames, for do.
Ship Sarah, for do.
Ship Malabar, for Bussorah.
Ship Biramgore, for China,
Ship Faselkarim, for Bussorah.

LIST OF SHIPS IN THE HARBOUR.

H. M. SHIP.

Seringapatam, Minden, Carron.

H. C. CRUIZERS.

Sylph.

H. C. SHIPS.

Chartered, Ship Barossa, Jane Pilot vessel.

SHIPS OF THE PORT.

Minerva Grab, Fazel Kureem, Biramgore, Malabar, Ahmedy, Cornwallis, Charlotte, Jane Brig, Ahmudy, Milford, Kusrovie, Travencore.

BENGAL.

Hibernia, Mahomed Shaw, Isabella, Sussex, Harriet, Lady Barlow.

FREE TRADERS.

Thames, Swallow, Sarah, Carmarthen, Providence.

ISLE OF FRANCE.

Brigs Griffin, and Fox.

CEYLON.

Trial, Cochin, Admiral Drury, Prime.

QUEEN OF CANNANORE'S.

Rehmanee.

CALCUTTA.

ARRIVALS AT KEDGEREE.

NOVEMBER.—23. Arab Ship Derriah Beggy, Nacoda Abdoola Rhymaun, from Mocha 20th Aug. Bombay, Mangalore, and Allepree 9th Oct.

OFF CALCUTTA.

Do. 21. The American Brig Laura.

Do. 22. The French Ship Mercure and the Fathelbarry.

DEPARTURES FROM CALCUTTA.

Nov.—21. American Brig William, B. Andrews, for Marblehead.

Do. Ship Albion, H. Stewart, for Liverpool.

Do. 22. Ship Sappho, F. G. Stewart, for London.

Do. Ship Helen, D. Seaton, for Bombay.

Do. Brig St. Antonio, R. W. Heming, for Padang and Java.

Do. Ship Stockton, R. Langley, for London, via Cape.

Do. 23. Ship Lord Wellington, L. Wasse, for ditto, via Madras.

Do. Arab Ship Hamyon Shaw, Nacoda Hosien Bin Ibrahim, for Muscat.

Do. Arab Ship Fyzul Curreem, Nacoda————, to complete her lading for Muscat.

Do. Ship Mustapha, J. A. Hurst, for the Persian Gulph.

Do. 21. Brig Fair Trial, S. F. Wales, for Bombay.

Do. 25. Ship Barton, C. J. Goldsmith, for Madras and London.

Do. 26. Ship Mellish, W Becher, for England.

Do. 27. Portuguese Ship Sette de Marco, for Rio de Janeiro.

PASSED TO SEA DURING THE WEEK.

The Mary, Brown.

PROGRESS OF VESSELS.

At the following Stations on the 27th instant.

DIAMOND HARBOUR.

Remain,—The Baring, and S Jago Maior, (P)

Gone down.—The Helen, Haji Ayon Shaw and Fyze Allum, (Arab)

KEDGEREE.

Remains, The Mustapha, outward bound.

Passed down,—The Marchioness of Wellesley. Albion, Stockton, and Brig Fair Trial.

NEW ANCHORAGE.

Remain.—H. C. Ships Princess Charlotte of Wales, Marquis of Wellington, Thomas Grenville, and Carnatic.

The H. C. Ships Minerva and Rose, to be dispatched on the 5th Dec. for England, via St. Helena.

SAUGUR.

The Surry, for London, via Madras and Cape in 5 or 6 days.

General Register of Marriages, Births and Deaths.

BOMBAY.

MARRIAGES.—On the 15th inst. Lieut. John Laurie, of the Honble Company's Artillery, and Deputy Commissary of Ordnance, to Miss Ann Higgins, third daughter of John Higgins Esq. Ashburton, Devon.

Same day Major Stephen Martin, 8th Regiment Madras Light Cavalry, to Mrs. Virginie Macbean, widow of the late Major Macbean, of the 13th Regiment M. N. I.

On Saturday last the 18th inst. at St. Thomas's Church, by the Revd. Mr. Wade, Mr. Joseph Henry Young, to Miss Mary Humphrys.

BIRTHS.—At Storm Hall, on Friday morning, the lady of Benjamin Phillipps, Esq. President Medical Board, of a son.

DEATHS.—At Surat on the 18th Dec. Lieut. Foster, of the 2 | 10th.

Lately at Mhow, Lieutenant Col. Dominic Fallon, of the 2 | 10th Regiment, of N. I. a most worthy man and excellent officer, universally regretted.

CALCUTTA.

MARRIAGES.—On the 16th instant, Captain Thomas Waterman, of the Country Service, to Mrs. G. Henderson.

At Allahbad, on the 1st instant, Lieut. James Burney, of H. M. 87th Regiment, to Miss Letitia Dickson third Daughter of William Dickson, Esq. of Highbury hill Middlesex.

At Nagpore, on the 16th ultimo, Mr. John Leonard, Clerk in the Resident's Office, to Maria Daughter of Lieut. Colonel Robert Mowbray, of H. M. 30th Foot.

BIRTHS.—On Sunday, the 21st instant, at the house of J. Rondo, Esq. the Lady of Ebenezer Thompson, Esq. of a Daughter.

In Chowringhee on the 23d instant, Lady of F. T. Hall, Esq. of a Daughter.

On the 21st instant, at Garden Reach, the Lady of R. W. Poe, Esq. of a Daughter.

On the 17th instant, at the house of his father Mr. Adam Gordon, the wife of Mr. Robert Gordon, of a Son.

On Monday the 15th instant, Mrs. Eaton, wife of Conductor Robert Eaton, of a Son.

On the 14th ultimo, at Howrah, Mrs. J. Guthrie, of a Son.

On the 6th instant Mr. Mary Chalke, widow of the late Mr. John Chalke of a Daughter.

On the 9th instant, Mrs. Fabian, wife of Mr. Fabian, of the Pilot Service, of a Daughter.

At Juanpore, on the 7th instant, the Lady of Robert Davies, Esq. of a Son.

At Moradabad, on the 7th instant, the Lady of Henry Wood, Esq. of the Civil Service, of a Son.

At Agra, on the 5th instant, the Lady of Lieut. McMahon, of the 1st Batt. 24th N. I. of a Son.

At Purneah, on the 17th instant, Mrs. J. Brandt of a Son.

DEATHS.—Yesterday, the 25th instant, on board the ship Juliana, Captain Kidd, off town, where he had gone for the benefit of his health, after a severe illness of 20 days, which he bore with the utmost fortitude, Mr. Joseph Greenway, aged 38, leaving a wife and five children, together with a large circle of friends, sincerely attached to him for his mild and unassuming disposition, to lament his untimely loss.

On Wednesday, Richard Chase, Esquire, of the Honorable Company's Service, aged twenty four years.

Yesterday, Captain Robert Newlove Haram, of the Country Service, aged 37 years.

Yesterday, Mr. Peter Frederick Pasmore, aged 25 years, 6 months, and six days.

At Vizinagram, on the 16th ult. Major R. Parminter, 6th Native Infantry.

On the 20th instant, Lieutenant John Erskine, aged 24 years.

On the 21st instant, the infant Daughter of R. W. Poe, Esq. aged one day.

On Sunday the 21st instant, Mr. George Francis Templeton, aged 28 years, 2 months and 21 days.

On the 16th instant, of the Cholera Morbus, aged 21 years, Mr. Thomas Blady, of the Ship Mary of Port Jackson.

On the 13th instant, Mr. Joseph Haseldine, aged 20 years.

On Wednesday the 17th instant, Thomas Temple Blackburn, Esq. of the Civil Service, 28 year.

On the 26th of September last near Rajemahl, Sophia, the wife of Major Boscawen, aged 36 years.

On the 18th of October, of a jungle fever, at Hazareebag, the Cantonments of the Ramghur Corps, Lieutenant W. Villet, much regretted by his brother Officers, to whom he was endeared by many excellent qualities.

At Deegah, near Dinapore, on the 5th instant, after a severe illness of two months, Thomas Edwards, the only son of T. Edwards, Esq. at the early age of 15 years.

Calcutta.

CURRENT VALUE. OF GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Saturday, November 27, 1819.

BUY.		SELL.
1 14	Six per Cent. Loan Obligation. *(discount.)*	2 4

NOVEMBER 29.

The mortality which followed the entertainment on Board the Ship *Bengal*, to which we alluded in our last paper, has been ascribed to effluvia supposed to have been occasioned by Buffalo horns, which formed part of the Cargo of that Vessel: and as letters, are stated to have been dispatched to prevent that Ship from proceeding to Sea—but too late—apprehensions may be entertained, by those who are interested in the fate of her officers and crew. We understand that Buffalo horns have been frequently shipped from Calcutta, without producing any mischievous effect; and that those which were shipped on the *Bengal* were in a proper condition for transportation, and free from all adhesive matter. We also learn, that when this part of the cargo of the Ship in question, was put on board, no offensive smell was experienced; and that the quantity shipped was scarcely a fiftieth part of her Cargo, and was merely employed as dunnage. Numerous Cargoes consisting of Tallow, Hides and Horns, from South America, are continually transported to Great Britain, and are often in a damaged state, yet, the crews of Vessels, employed in carrying these articles, are not subject to extraordinary sickness; and as the melancholy events, which followed the visit to the *Bengal may* be ascribed to other causes, we trust that no particular apprehension need be entertained respecting the health of those, who have proedceed to sea on that vessel.

The *Times* of the 17th of July, contains a long report of a trial in the Court of King's Bench, in which one Rhodes was the Plaintiff, and Captain Leach, of the Honorable Company's ship *Orwell*, was the Defendant. The Plaintiff had been a Midshipman in His Majesty's service, and was highly connected by birth; but in consequence of the peace, he was anxious to employ himself to advantage, and had therefore engaged as a Gunner's mate on board the *Orwell*. During the homeward voyage, the provisions had become exhausted, and the men complained of weakness; and when the ship arrived in Margate roads, the Plaintiff, on being ordered to perform some work about the guns, observed to the mate, that he was unable to perform it. The Captain came on deck, and charged the Plaintiff with mutiny, and made preparations for flogging him—when, he jumped overboard, to avoid an ignominous punishment. These facts were proved; and that when the Plaintiff was in the water, it was proposed to "lower the boat"—when, the Captain said, "never mind him, d—n him, let him swim." The Plaintiff was, however, picked up by a Deal boat, and taken back to the ship, and "handed up by a rope's end." The Gunner deposed that at this time, the Plaintiff "was cold and shivering, and "complained that he was not well."—The Captain said, "he would make an example of him."—The Master-at-arms, then cut the Plaintiff's clothes off—he was stripped, and received eighteen lashes from the Boatswain. The Captain stood by, and said, "you have got a ras-"cal there; do your duty." These facts were proved by several witnesses; and the Plaintiff's mother, stated, that her son was "a midshipman in the navy, and "by birth, education, and connexions, a gentleman." The evidence for the Defendant did not materially change the facts, but established some misconduct of the Plaintiff during the outward voyage. Verdict for the Plaintiff—Damages £500.

Our readers will no doubt have in recollections the circumstances that occurred in the Straits of Sunda, when the United States' ship of war *Peacock*, Captain Warington, captured the country ship *Union* and *Breo de Mar*, after the period fixed by treaty for the termination of hostilities between the ships of the two countries in the Indian Seas. These vessels having been insured in the Phœnix and Star Insurance Offices at this Presidency, application was made to the American Government, by the Secretaries, for restitution of the property thus improperly captured, and the result has corresponded with the wishes of the applicants. Full compensation has been awarded by Congress in both cases, amounting, with regard to the *Union*, to £12000, and in the case of the *Breo de Mar*, to £ 5000 A circumstance connected with this result has been brought to our notice, which augurs very favourably as to the mode of conducting legal proceedings, in the United States; the whole amount of lawyer's charges in carrying the business of the *Breo de Mar* thrrugh the Houses of Congress, to a final and favourable decision, being only *fifty* dollars! If professional assistance be equally cheap in the established courts of law, that are to be found throughout the United States, no American citizen need be deterred from suing for his just right in any case, from the apprehension that his costs will exceed the sum sued for, and we should suppose that all the business of a laborious term would scarcely furnish matter of charge sufficient to fill so much as one of the Proctor's bills exhibited by Lord Cochrane some time ago in the House of Commons.

Hurkaru.

NOVEMBER. 26,

Bussorah. A large boat descending from Baghdad with all the treasure of the Damascus caravan, to the amount of ten lacs of rupees, or upwards of £ 100,000 sterling, principally intended to be sent by a ship to Bengal, was driven by a strong southerly wind into a bight of the river on the north-eastern side. After anchoring, the Captain went on shore to reconnoitre the ground, and meeting with three or four Arabs, enquired of them whether a portion of the Beni Lam, who are great robbers, was not encamped near. He was assured that they were not, but that on the contrary, the Sheikh of a tribe, whom he knew to be friendly, had pitched his tents behind the trees, and he was invited to go up and pay his respect to him.

The Captain consented, but had no sooner turned to go on his way with them, than he was seized by these same men and bound hand and foot. The crew seeing the transaction from the boat, and observing the small number of the assailants, jumped on shore with arms in their hands to rescue him, when instantly two or three hundred men rushed from among the bushes, seized the boat, and put all those who resisted to death. The treasure which was chiefly in gold and silver coin, was landed in an hour, and carried off into the Desert, and the boat scuttled and destroyed.

The Captain who escaped, and who himself related to us the whole affair, was left bound on the earth, and wounded in three places by a sword and a spear in resisting the first four traitors who seized him; and after much difficulty, loosing himself from his bonds, he got to a neighbouring village, and came by slow journey to Bussorah, with his wound yet uncured. The Mutsellim sent his young son off with a party to the spot as soon as he heard of the affair, but the robbers were by that time at a secure distance; and indeed as the Desert is open to them on each side of the river for a retreat, preventives are more practicable than remedies, and the slightest precaution to avoid the evil is of more worth than collected hosts to retrieve it when once it is done.

FOR FREIGHT

To Malabar Coast, Ceylon & Penang,

THE FAST SAILING SHIP

Sussex,

G. R. TRILL,

COMMANDER.

WILL Sail on or about the 27th Instant, for the above Ports. For particulars apply to the Office of Messrs. ARRATOON and GREGORY APCAR, in *Rampart Row.*

Bombay, Dec. 22.

Calcutta.—We some time since had occasion to mention, the intended erection of a Cathedral in Calcutta, for which purpose we understood, large Funds were already provided. Plans were designed for the intended Edifice, by different Artists of talents, if not actually submitted for preference, and the ground was even marked out by general rumour, for the site of this superb Pile. Among the Plans which fell beneath our own observation, was one of the Corinthian order, of great grandeur and beauty, and another of Gothic architecture, simple and chaste in its outline, but rich and exuberant in its details; and forming on the whole, one of the finest efforts of good taste, and a perfect [illegible] order, that we ever remember to have seen.

What has been determined on, with regard to this Edifice, we do not accurately know; though we trust the idea has not been altogether abandoned. We learn, however, from a Correspondent of the Hurkaru of yesterday, that Government has sanctioned the erection of a Chapel in the ground near the Madrissa, commonly known by the name of Gao Khana, belonging to the Honorable Company. This Building is intended to be large enough to contain five or six hundred persons; to be plain in its architecture, and to be built without galleries—and it is said, that one of the Clergymen attached to the Presidency is to perform the duties of this Chapel when finished. A School is spoken of as intended to be attached to this Establishment, with suitable accomodations for a Master; the expences of which are to be defrayed from certain Funds, in the hands of the Lord Bishop of Calcutta.

We rejoice, in common with the friends of knowledge, and humanity at large, at the cheering hopes which this multiplication of Institutions for the education of youth in this country opens to our view; and we feel persuaded that the progress of civilization and morality will make more rapid strides here in the present century before us, that it has done for all the ages that have gone past, since India was first visited by strangers from other lands.

PRECEDENCE IN INDIAN SOCIETY.

To the Editor of the Calcutta Journal.

SIR,

Rank and Precedence being but little understood, though objects of great interest in Indian Society; I beg leave to put a few cases, and submit some observations on the subject, in the hope, that some of your enlightened Correspondents will set these high and mighty matters in a clear and plain point of view.

In the United Kingdom of Great Britain, the rank of Military C: B's, is fixed above Esquires, and of course their wives take the precedence of all plain Mistresses (I apprehend this would lead, at the public Rooms in Bath, or in any other public Assembly, where Military gradation is; if not unknown, not I believe acknowledged, to the Wife of a Major who is a C: B, being placed above any Officer's Wife, from a Lieutenant Colonel, to a Field Marshal, if without any title or rank in Civil Society, but Esquire). Does the same precedence give their Wives the rank above the Wives of Civil Servants in India, whose Husbands are only Esquires; but who by their rank and standing in the Civil Line of Junior or Senior Merchants, are, by the established Rules of this Service, of superior rank to the military title held by the C: B.

Honorables, and Baronets, in the Civil and Military Service, are often in the junior situations of both lines. Are their Wives entitled to the rank, their husband's Titles would give them in England, above Esquires their seniors in rank and situation in India; or only, to their husbands rank in the list of the Honorable Company's Servants.

Baronets of Nova Scotia, have not, I believe, any fixed rank in England, except they were included by the Act of the Union with Scotland which fixed the relative ranks of all descriptions to come in according to their date of creation with the same ranks in England;—for a long period this rank was in little estimation, although Charles the 1st had granted to them, and their eldest sons, the privilege of their wives being designated Lady, Dame, or Madame; and to the possessor of the Baronetry, the wearing an honorary medal, suspended by a ribbon. In 1775 his present Majesty restored the respectability of the Order;—but whether any adjustment of its relative rank took place, or not, I can find no record of. Many are also Baronets of Scotland, but others are not, or of England, or Ireland:—how therefore do they rank with the respective Baronets of those realms, a point which will determine their consideration in India.

I am, Sir, your obedient Servant and
Upper Provinces, Nov. 15 1819.
DAILY READER.

BENGAL ARTILLERY.

To the Editor of the Calcutta Journal.

SIR,

Your Journal of the 7th instant I have just received, and have read with pleasure the Letter Signed CŒNUS, on Brevet Rank. I will not suppose, that one who handles an argument with so much good nature could *voluntarily* have made a mistatement; but that he has mis-stated, I shall elucidate by a few figures. He says, "The Artillery have one Field Officer to every 5 inferiors." Let him again refer to an Army List, and the General Orders of 1st. September 1818, and he will see, that the Artillery actually have.

4 Colonels,	} to {	44 Captains,
8 Lieut. Colonels.		80 Lieuts.
9 Majors,		52.2d. Lieuts.
21 Field Officers,		176 Inferiors.

which, by a simple division, gives one Fjeld Officer to about 8¼ inferiors.

I am not inclined to combat any of the arguments that the other branches may advance for promotion or augmentation; because I can perceive, and am ready to allow, that the Infantry have not enough of Officers, and although augmentation must at the moment cause supercession to that branch which does not partake of it; if the several ranks are proportioned properly to each other, and in *all the branches alike*, the supercession could not last longer than a few years.

The natural course of affairs must rest on the equilibrium. It is not therefore a fair argument, that one has got a little in advance by augmentation, that therefore they have gained an advantage. The individuals promoted no doubt benefit; but the individuals joining suffer in proportion. The augmentation in the Infantry goes on straitly and regularly, corps by corps, as they are wanted. Officers therefore rise gradually, and the sudden lifts to be seen in the Artillery do not shew themselves.

The Artillery was new organized in 1796, since which the only augmentation they have had, was 3 Companies and 3 Field Officers, that is the only augmentation in Officers. But their ranks had been nearly tripled, by one addition and another; and about one-third of the Regiments scattered over the country under Officers of other corps.

This called for amelioration, Officers were allowed in proportion to the men; but the relative proportion of ranks was maintained, and as will appear above, the Honorable Court have only given the Artillery that proportion of Field Officers *now* established for the Infantry; the lowest in the Service, and even a trifle lower than that.

By this augmentation, no doubt many of our young men supersede the Infantry; but where you contemplate one Junior Major, whose age does not differ 15 years from the youngest man joining the Regiment; and where you view the awful gulph of 44 Captains; 80 Lieutenants, and 57,2d. Lieutenants, between the two (175 steps,) it will readily be granted, that *he* has no chance of superseding the young Tyro joining the Infantry; or indeed any other branch of the Service, which has a fair mixture of old and young, which has in fact risen to its present strength by slow steps; or which like the Infantry has been nearly tripled, and more than doubled by degress.

With this prospect it must be many years before the Regiment of Artillery can even overtake the Infantry, for Senior Subalterns are now little before the Infantry in their promotion, and will lose on it every year, not so much from disparity of numbers in each rank, as from the sudden effect of the augmentation having thrown young men into ranks commonly filled with others in advanced life.

The Artillery therefore, Sir, cannot afford to have their Ratio of Field Officers rated at the proportion which CŒNUS mentions;—and should no one have come forward before you get this' he will not I hope think the worse of one who wishes every branch well, but who loves his own too much not to rectify so great a mistake.

I have the honor to be Sir
Your Obedient Servant,
Cawnpore, October 17, 1819. TOP KHANA.

P. S. When I say in proportion to the men, I do not mean in *proper proportion*. The 4th Battalion has about 1800 men and 13 Officers which even for Natives is as low as need be.

[*Calcutta Journal,—Nov.* 2.

English Extracts.

OLD BAILEY.

Mock Bail.—The King v. Milner: this prosecution arose out of the nefarious practices which are in such frequent practice in our courts of law, of putting in persons as bail for large sums, who are, in point of fact, mere "men of straw;" that is to say, persons utterly destitute of property, and who have been termed "men of straw," from the fact of their being known in former times to ply up and down in Westminster-hall with a straw in their shoe, in order to indicate their calling. The defendant in the present case was employed to justify bail in an action for a large amount, and swore himself to be possessed of property, both freehold and personal, to more than twice the sum sought to be recovered. Upon the plaintiff recovering however, neither the bail nor the defendant were to be found; and thus the plaintiff was deprived of the fruits of his verdict. For this perjury the defendant was indicted, and was found guilty.

The Common Serjeant, in passing the sentence of the law, commented with great force upon the dreadful and too prevailing crime of which the defendant had been so properly convicted; and directed that he should stand for one hour in the pillory, and be transported for seven years. It is to be hoped that the severity of this punishment will operate as a warning to deter others from similar pursuits.

FRENCH PAPERS.

Madame Blanchard.—The following details of the melancholy catastrophe which occurred to this Lady, the heads of which we have before given are from the Paris Paper *Le Pilot*, in an article dated Paris, July 12, 1819:—

'Yesterday evening, (Sunday, July 11,) in mounting her skiff attached to the balloon, Madame Blanchard, usually so intrepid, evinced a degree of inquietude which resembled fear; she appeared to apprehend an approaching danger, and said to a person standing near her, "I dont know why, but I am not composed to-day;" she ascended nevertheless into the air, quitting the earth, on which she was in five minutes afterwards precipitated, and perished.

The sad event which occasioned her death has been attributed to various cause. In taking her flight, the balloon was several times dashed against the neighbouring trees; this accident, very common on these occasino, a little deranged the fire-works suspended to the machine and changed the direction of some of the pieces in such a manner, that a Roman candle, for instance, instead of being pointed horizontally or obliquely, was directed upon the ballon and set fire to it. On the other hand it is supposed, that the unfortunate lady had intended to descend as speedily as possible, and that in consequence she had not closed the aperture, by which the gas is admitted, and by which it escapes. In applying the fire to the fire-works, she might possible have also applied it to the current gas which was escaping, and which thus surrounded the whole machine, which in less than ten seconds was consumed.

Whichever of those suppositions may be correct, it is certain, that every precaution had been taken, and that none of those who assisted in the preparations for the ascension have in the slightest degree incurred the reproach of incapacity, or even that of improvidence.

Madame Blanchard fell on the house No. 16, *Rue de Provence*, of which the roof was broken in by the weight of her fall: it is asserted, that she then still breathed, and was heard to utter shrieks of pain and fright. From the roof she was precipitated on the pavement, and when the first assistance arrived, she no longer breathed. She was immediately carried to Tivoli. The immense crowd collected there, were witnesses of the event; the details of which are generally known. A general affliction succeeded to joy and pleasure, the public expressed a desire, that the fire-works, which were intended to crown the fête should not be set off. A collection of 2400 francs was made in favour of the heirs of Madame Blanchard.

Madame Blanchard had accomplished her sixty-seventh ascension; she was about fifty years old, and has left neither children nor parents known. She was in easy circumstances without being rich. A will has been found in which she constitutes the daughter of the proprietor of the house in which she lived, her heir.

If the parents of Madame Blanchard are unknown, her friends are not so; many are known who deplore her loss.'

General Savary.—The affair between General Savary and the Vicomte de Flotte, which occurred recently at Smyrna, having excited some attention, and being differently represented by the different parties, as we have given the relation of the story both from the English and French Papers, we may add here the private Letter of Mons. Le Vicomte de Flotte to his mother, (or so much of it as relates to the affair,) which has been published, and a Letter of La Comtesse de la Ferte, addressed to the Editor of *La Quotidienne*. in refutation, it appears, of what had been sent to the Moniteur by Madame de Rovigo, the ladies having taken as active a share in the defence of the parties whose cause they espoused. as the principals themselves. The first of these Letters is dated Smyrna, April 6, 1819, and the following are the extracts relating to the affair:—

'Having given you an account of my arrival here and of the manner in which I have employed my time, I have, to day, to address you on a much more serious subject.—I should not write to you respecting it, if I did not apprehend that it might be misrepresented to you from other quarters.

You are acquainted, that Savary, formerly Minister of Police and one of the assassins of the Duc D'Enghein, has been here some time chance occasionally brought us together in different societies, but I never spoke to him.

I was lately invited to make an excursion into the country, to an entertainment given by Madame La Ferte, Mother-in-law to our Ambassador, at which I could not avoid being present. Every thing both before and at dinner passed very agreeably: but afterwards Savary entered into conversation respecting several Generals, and among other Moreau: he could not speak well of any of them. He brought forward the conspiracy of Georges, which he termed altogether a political assassination.

I then said that the political view entertained by the conspirators was no other than to effect important changes, and to restore the Bourbon's. The Bourbons said he! Yes replied I, the Bourbons. Probably they availed themselves of the service of some persons known to possess different opinions, as did Moreau: but in a conspiracy in which the Marquis de Riviere, as well as other secret and avowed friends of the King were such prominent characters, there could be no other design than to restore the legitimate Dynasty to the throne. Savary made no reply.

The conversation was continued by a young man, who alleged, that no person in France at that time thought about the Bourbons.—Few people, replied I, thought of the Princes: it is of the Government we have been talking.—The Bourbons were not considered, as they had been proscribed in Germany and Russia, and compelled to seek refuge in England, where they would have been also sought out, had it been possible. Every one knows that to have brought any member of that august family into France, was to have caused him to be massacred.

Madame La Ferte expressing a desire to depart, did me the honour to ask my arm: I accompanied her, and thus concluded the conversation, which as it appeared to me could not be considered as an insult to Savary since he no longer mixed in it after I had alluded to an event too true and too well known.

(Continued in the Supplement.)

BOMBAY.—PRINTED FOR THE *PROPRIETORS*, BY BHAWOO PANDOORANGJEE, & G. MARTINS, IN APOLLO STREET.
WHERE ADVERTISEMENTS, ESSAYS, POETICAL PIECES, ARTICLES OF INTELLIGENCE, &C. &C. WILL BE THANKFULLY RECEIVED.
Gentlemen about to change their stations, are requested to give notice to the PRINTERS, who will pay due attention to their Orders.

SUPPLEMENT TO THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 22, 1819.

(*Continued from the last Page.*)

Nevertheless during my absence, Savary launched out into invectives against me before the young man, who, not wishing to speak on the subject to me, assured him, that he had no cause to take offence at my thing I had said, and made him pledge his word of honour that he would not speak about it to me. I was ignorant of what had pas-sed, when the walk being finished, I took leave.

It was necessary to take a circuit of about league before I could reach the sea. On the shore I beheld Savary, conversing with my Captain I was about to get into the boat, when he called to me and said " Mons, de Flotte, what have you to say to me! (at the same time drawing me to a greater distance from the sea shore). Have you any intention to insult me? Do you know me? Yes, (he continued) you have availed yourself of a situation to abuse me." " I do not (I replied) in what I have abused you—you have insulted me by speaking of the Bourbons and of * * * *. It was not to you that I spoke, but if I have said any thing to give offence I am willing to explain." (he replied " Do you think I will fight with you?" " Why not?" said I. " You are a blackguard." replied he, and at the same moment struck me over the head with his stick.

I was unarmed and without a stick—I addressed him in similar terms, and stooped to seize the tube of a pipe to defend myself, when he again struck me several times with such force as to wound me severely. The people on the shore beheld the transaction, and immediately sprang upon him and treated him as an assassin. It was impossible to suppose that he had any other intention, as he had refused to fight, and had drawn me to a considerable distance from the rest of the company.

You may well believe that I was almost furious—but, in spite of resistance, I was forced on board; to have my wounds dressed. My Captain, who remained on shore, informed me, that the French Consul was indignant at the conduct of my assassin, whom he had given orders to have arrested, and had obtained promises from the other Consuls, that they would not afford him any protection.

In the mean time Savary had taken refuge in the house of an Englishman, and the laws prohibited a forcible entrance into a merchant's residence. He there both said and acted a thousand foolish things, and attempted in various ways to hush up the affair, but it had been too outrageous and public, and required exem plary punishment. I was at first concerned to find the matter taken out of my hands, but, at length, reflecting on all that had passed, I reconciled myself to hand over to justice, a scoundrel, who only knew how to surprise and assassinate.

LE VICOMTE DE FLOTTE.

Smyrna, April 6, 1819.

The next is the Letter of La Comtesse de la Ferte, which is dated Paris, July 12, and addressed to the Editor of *La Quotidienne*, as follows :—

'Whilst the Journals, in giving an account of the affair of the Viscomte de Flotte with General Savary, introduced my name in it, in an insignificant manner. I was unwilling to take the trouble of refuting any thing, not even the absurdity of the pretended *fête* that I had given at Smyrna; but now that a Letter of Madame Rovigo has been inserted in the *Moniteur* of the 27th of June, which was certainly ill advised, and perverts the truth, I trust you will permit me through your Journal, to re-establish it and place the affair in its proper light.

First with respect to that which is personal to mysel. A stranger at Smyrna, where I went to await the arrival of the King's ship that was to convey me to France, I knew only the Consul of my nation, at whose house I lodged, and that of Austria; General Savary did not visit either of those houses.

Having evinced some desire to see Bournabat, a town renowned for the beauty of its site, M. Souton, First Deputy of commerce of France, came to me on the day appointed for this promenade, to request permission to add to our party some persons of his aquaintance. He went on board *La Couchoise*, to ask the Captain, Monsieur de Flotte, with whom he was connected.

So little did the other persons, among whom was General Savary, concern me, that I did not know them, and I am at a loss to imagine what could have led me to purpose entertaining him. I am ignorant of what M. Souton said to him, to induce him to come there, and still more so, how his refusal could have been impolitic.

I could not have promised him my interest, as neither myself nor any of my connections could have any communication with him, so that it is entirely false that he was there at my request.

Thus far, as to what concerns myself, which I trust, you will have the goodness to insert in your Journal.

As for Monsieur le Vicomte de Flotte whom I have known a long time, and for whom my family and myself feel the most lively interest, I must say, and on the same invariable principle of truth, that the Letter which he has written to his mother, contains a most exact account of all that passed, notwihstanding it is in direct opposition to that of Madame Rovigo.

It will be found difficult to tarnish the spotless reputation of Monsieur le Vicomte de Flotte, known by his bravery and loyalty.

Receive &c.

COMTESSE DE LA FERTE MEUNNEE COURBOIS.

Paris, July 12, 1819.

NATIONAL MONUMENT OF SCOTLAND.

A numerous and respectable Meeting of Noblemen and Gentleman connected with Scotland, who have taken an interest in the measure for erecting a National Monument in that part of the kingdom, to commemorate the glorious events of the late war, took place in the Freemasons' Tavern, on Saturday, to hold their first festival in London. At six o'clock the Duke of Athol took the Chair, accompanied by the Earls of Glasgow and Northesk; Lords Saltoun, Belhaven, Forbes, &c,; Sirs John Sinclair, Macgregor Murray, Majoribanks, Sir William Nicholson, &c.

Mr. Gow's excellent band was in attendance, and regaled the company during dinner with the exquisite harmony of Scotland.

Non nobis Domine having been sung in excellent style by Messrs. Broadhurst, Collyer, Clark, and Smiths, the following toasts were given from the Chair, and drank with enthusiasm by the company.

The King—" God save the King."

The Prince Regent,—three times three.—" Hail, Star of Brunswick!"

The other Members of the Royal Family—" Glorious Apollo."

The Duke of York and the Army—" Let the sparkling wine go round."

The Duke of Clarence and the Navy.—" Rule Britannia."

The Memory of the brave Sir Ralph Abercromby, and those illustrious heroes who, at that time, and subsequent, had fallen in defence of the liberties of their country—" Peace to the Heroes.

The Duke of Athol, in rising to propose this toast, remaked on the imposibility of enumerating all those who had eminently distinguished themselves in the service of their native land, but he hoped their names would yet be recorded to posterity in the monumental edifice to be erected to their memory. In the mean time it was pleasing to reflect, that Scotchmen were distinguished every where by their high-toned spirit, inflexible courage, and invincible ardour in the cause of liberty, patriotism, and humanity!—(*Great applause.*)—Having thus endeavoured. to express a grateful respect to departed valour and patriotism, he would now advert to living worth, and, in the first place, he begged leave to propose the healths of.

The Promoters and Friends of this tribute to National Honour.—Glee, and an excellent Air from the Union Pipes.

The Highland Society of Scotland, with whom this measure originated.—" Tullochgorum."

The Duke of Wellington, drank with three times three.

The Noble Chairman, in proposing this toast, paid a high and merited compliment to the gallantry and talents of the British Commander, who, with eagle eye, seizing the point of victory, saw and decided the moment of Europe's fate and Britain's triumph.

The Marquis of Hastings, who has preserved India to Great Britain.—Drank with great great applause.

The Marchioness of Hastings, who has promised to use her influence in promoting the National Monument of Stcotland.—This toast was received with unbounded acclamation.

Air, " The Martial Spirit of Caledonia."

At the particular desire of the Duke of Athol, and the earnest request of his Noble Friends, Mr. Robertson, whose exquisite taste is well known and justly esteemed, favored the company with the song to this beautiful Air, and thereby contributed much to the harmony and pleasure of the evening.

The Duke of Athol then rose to propose a toast in which he doubted not, all who heard him would most cordially join, as it embraced success to the object of their meeting. His important object was already so well known, that it was unnecessary for him to dilate upon it, but he could not help observing, that it was impossible to review the awful conflict which had just terminated, without admiring that ardour which glowed in the breasts of the hardy sons of Caledonia, and which led them on to such deeds of valour. In the hour of battle they recollected the energies and herioc deces of their ancestors, they remembred the land which gave them birth, and the sacred pledges which they had there left, and with a determination to conquer or die,, they met the enemy. Victory succeeded victory by sea and land, and in all these Scotsmen proved to the world that the spirit which animated the fathers still lived in their sons (*Applause.*) To erect this monument was therefore the duty of all who loved their country, who venerated its instutions, its religion, and its high moral character. For himself, as a Caledonian, he was an enthusiast in the cause, desirous that first of all it should be erected as a temple of gratitude to the Almighty Disposer of events, in which the humble worshipper might offer up his tribute of thanksgiving, and in which also the spectator might see recorded the names and deeds of the fallen brave. Our children's children would in future ages look with pride on this edifice, and point it out as a splendid proof that Scotsmen were generous as well as brave (*Applause.*) To be a Scotsman, and not feel ardour in the cause, was impossible. Generations yet unborn would read the history of the present period, and with gladness see the martial, generous, and manly spirit of the age. Happily for society the hour of peace had arrived, and the plains no longer resounded with the clashing of arms, yet it was doubtful to say when such a state might terminate. To be therefore prepared was a sacred duty, and this could not be better accomplished than by cherishing and keeping up the spirit and heroism of our youth. That the proposed Monument would succeed he had no doubt, from the liberal sum already subscribed. He had high expectations of what their Eastern friends would do under the auspices of the enlightened Governor General, and also from the numerous Colonies of the Empire. He would not urge the present respectable Meeting to make any exertions. He conceived that was unnecessary, as themselves felt. its importance, and were determained to see it executed. He congratulated them on the Secretary whom they had chosen, knowing, as he did, the persevering ardour of that Gentleman. His Grace concluded by proposing, amidst much applause, Success ," to the National Monument of Scotland."

The Earl of Northesk proposed the health of his Grace the Duke of Athol, which was seconded in a handsome speech by the Earl of Glasgow, and drank with enthusiasm, and three times three by the company.

Mr. Linning having been called upon to report the proceedings and general amount of the Subscription, after some preliminary detail, stated, that the Subscription following upon the General Meeting of Noblemen and Gentleman at Edinburgh, originally amounted to between Six and seven, and was now verging towards Ten Thousand Pounds; that application had since been made in terms of the Resolutions of the Committee to the several Counties and Towns of Scotland, through the intermediacy of the Lords Lieutenants and Chief Magistrates; that application had also been made to the Governor-General of India, and to the Governors of the Presidencies of Madras and Bombay—to the Governors of Canada, Nova Scotia, Jamaica, the West India Islands, the Cape of Good Hope, Gibraltar, Malta, the Ionian Islands, Ceylon, Prince of Wales Island, the Mauritius, and to the Naval Commanders in Chief on these stations, with earnest requests to promote subscriptions and contributions, as much as lay in their power, and under assurances of support and success; and that an appeal was now made to Scotchmen in London—an appeal which the Committee in Scotland were confident would not be made in vain; that, without at all indulging in sanguine anticipations, the realization of Twenty, in addition to the Ten Thousand Pounds already obtained, might be calculated upon from all the sources that have been mentioned; so that the Friends and Promoters of the measure have the heartfelt satisfaction of considering Scotland as ultimately secure of her Monument.

But he with deference submitted, (and he was glad he had now the honour of addressing Noble Peers and Honourable Members of both Houses of Parliament,) that this great and magnanimous manifestation of Scotch piety, gratiude, and affection, ought ultimately to be met by Parliament with a corresponding and responsive feeling and action, for most assuredly Scotland would have a strong claim in equity to a portion of public aid, both inconsideration of her population, and of the extent to which she contributes to the support of the empire. The Land Rent of England is said to be a bout 40, and of Scotland, 5 Millions sterling;—the population of the former is 10, and of the latter 2 millions of souls.—Of the sum destined for the National Monument to be erected in this Metropolis, which comparatively speaking, is seen and visited by a very small proportion only of the Scotch nation, and of the Million destined for supplying the deficiency and increasing the number of places of public worship in England; Scotland contributes in the ratio of her rental one-eighth, and of her population two-rentals of the sum to be taken out of the public Treasury for the above purposes.

Upon two-fold grounds, therefore, and upon every principle of justice, reciprocity, and expediency, Scotland must eventually have an irresistible claim upon the Imperial Parliament for aid and co-operation in the meritorious and laudable exertions she will thus have made to obtain a Monumental Edifice, worthy of herself—of her Religion—of the gallant Officers and Men who bled and fell in their Country's cause—of the Achievements meant to be commemorated, and of her ancient Metropolis, which, in point of splendour and magnificence of science and literature, bids fair to rival the capital of Ancient Attica, and has been flatteringly denominated the Modern Athens.

Mr. L. apologised for having so long obtruded upon and interrupted the festivities of the day; but before sitting down, he could not help congratulating the Meeting on the appointment of their Secretary in London, Mr. Archibald Campbell, of Suffolk-street: a gentleman whose integrity, ability, and

acknowledged activity, & despatch in business, eminently qualified him for the discharge of that public and patriotic duty.

(Mr. Linning spoke with peculiar eloquence and feeling of the object in view, and the success which it had obtained, and as this Gentleman's exertions have been eminently instrumental in promoting this gratifying result, he was greeted with unanimous and prolonged approbation.)

Sir John Sinclair proposed the heal h of Prince Blucher. That gallant veteran was now in good health, after the toils of war, engaged on his paternal estate, where he has introduced the modes and implements of Scottish husbandry (*Applause*).

"The Lord Mayor and Corporation of London, and a speedy renewal of Commerce."

"The Thistle, the Rose, and the Shamrock."

"Sir John Marjoribanks and prosperity to the City of Edinburgh."

Sir John Marjoribanks returned thanks.

The Duke of Athol—"I rise with the most hearfelt pleasure to propose the health of the Earl of Northesk, one of the gallant companious of the immortal Nelson. 1 am sure this toast will meet with your cordial approbation, as the Noble Earl is one of ourselves, and has long been justly distinguished. In our splendid temple we shall record the names of many of his fellow companions; but I trust his Lordship shall long be continued among us."—(*Loud applause.*)

The Earl of Northesk returned thanks.

The Earl of Glasgow, in proposing "the House of Brunswick," was confident there existed but one opinion in this respectable company on the propriety of that toast. The illustrious family now on the Throne had been always distinguished by their love of the Constitution and an attachment to the interests of the subject. In the hour of danger they had armed vigorously in defence of the liberties and privileges of the nation, and thereby had a stronger claim on public esteem. (*Applause.*)

The Duke of Athol proposed "the Marquis of Huntly," who was as brave, active, and honourable a Scotsman as ever existed (*Applanse*

Lord Saltoun said they had already drank the health of one Lady who was dear to Scotland, and who would doubtless chearfully exert her influence in favour of the national object contemplated; but there was another Lady who had also conferred extensive benefits upon Scotland, whose health he begged leave to propose, He gave—

"Her Grace the Duchess of Athol."

The Duke of Athol, after paying an appropriate compliment in return to the Noble Heroes who had distinguished themselves along with the Duke of Wellington, proposed the health of.

"Lord Saltoun, who, by a daring and successful cha ge at the head of the Guards, eminently contributed to the glory and the victory acquired at Waterloo."—with three times three.

The evening was spent with the utmost hilarity, and the national and patriotic feelings which prevailed, were highly honourable to, and characteristic of the spirit of Scotchmen. The Duke of Athol remained in the Chair till eleven o'clock; after which the company separated.

[*The British Stateman,—May 24.*

FROM THE MILITARY REGISTER,

FOR JUNE LAST.

"We have forborne to speak of the painful subject of her Royal Highness the Princess of Wales, for some time, from motives of decorum, which should always influence public writers, in respect to the Royal Family.

"Such strong reports are in respectable circulation however, that would argue a want of atteution did we not state, that some measures have been in contemplation, for some time, on the subject; and which may be probably realized, now that passion is stilled on respect to them, and, from the circumstances of the last three years, not likely to be renewed.

"Further we will not say at present, than that a direct heir to the throne is a probable consequence."

In the same Paper, Mr. Scott, the Editor, (not the author of the "Visit to Paris,") announces that he has nearly completed a "HISTORY of the present REGENCY of ENGLAND," which will be published early in the season. Of the scope and pretensions of this work our readers may perhaps judge from the following extract, taken from the *Military Register* of the 23d June; and we suppose that many, like ourselves, will expect to find in it some novel and perhaps some amuseing statements, mixed up with an abundance of scandal.

"The Memoirs *pour Servir à l'histoire* of the REGENCY OF ENGLAND to the present time, about to be published by Mr. SCOTT, will treat in full of *every particular*, under the following, as well as many other equally interesting and important heads.

"The education, early life, and connections of the Prince Regent, with the state of society in England, and of general politics at that period.

"His Royal Highness's various relations, public and private, with the Ministers of the King, with the party in opposition to them, and with those who govern the manners of the day, particularly what are called the circles of fashion and the sporting world.

"Military service of the Prince, his vain attempts to serve abroad, and the stoppage of his Royal Highness's promotion from 1782. Applications to Parliament on the finances of the Prince.

"The married life of the Prince and his domestic character, with the persons and objects connected with them.

The origin and progress of the question of Regency.

"Discussion instituted by Nathaniel Jefferys, concerning the private circumstances of the Prince.

"State of politics in England at this period, and their relations with the politics of Europe.

"Assumption and exercise of the Regency, and their various circumstances.

"Military state of the British empire, and its administration, under the Duke of York—Charges before the Commons of England.—their circumstances and proofs.

"Retention of the rank of Captain General of the army by the Prince Regent, on his Royal Highness re-appointing the Duke of York to his command, from which he had retired, on the sense demonstrated by Parliament of the charges against him.

"Investigation concerning the Princess of Wales,—its circumstances and results.

"Increase of the military force of Great Britain, and alterations in its constitution,—its splendid services and their results.

"Peace of Europe, as settled under the auspices of the Regent. Its temporary disruption by the Ex-Emperor of of the French, and final settlement by his removal to St. Helena.

"State of the King,—his Majesty's relations and circumstances, and secret history of his private officers.

"State of England, political and domestic, at this period, with its various relations, views of society and manners &c. Some account of the literature of the age.

"Present exercise of the Royal dignities, and secret history of the Court.

"Circumstances and relations of the remaining branches of the Royal family.

"The work will be composed after the manner of of French *Memoirs* and *Anas*, with abundance of *Anecdote*; and will comprize characteriscal notices of every person, male or female, in any way involved under the different heads."

INDO-CHINESE MISCELLANEA.

I. JOURNAL OF OCCURRENCES.

KEA-TEEN, OR JUBILEE IN CHINA,

On the 60th Anniversary of the Emperor's birthday, being the completion of a Chinese cycle of years.

This national rejoicing occurs on the 6th day of the 10th moon, the 24th year of his Majesty's reign, (A. D. 1819.) The year preceding this event was marked by an opportunity afforded the Literati throughout the Empire to distinguish themselves, and to receive Imperial bounty in the attainment of degrees; and by a visit paid by the Emperor to the tombs of his fathers, in Manchow Tartary. The present year is to be distinguished by a remission of all arrears of land tax; and by a general pardon either entire, or consisting in mitigated punishment; such as banishment for strangling, and so of other crimes.

These ——— Kea-teen occur on the birth of an heir to the throne; on some signal victory, or on the Emperor's birth-day.

THE IMPERIAL KINDRED.

The latest Peking Gazettes contain very litt'e of general interest. The Emperor's visit to his father's tomb, was attended with delay and disappointment, from the heavy rains which fell in Tartary during his absence from the capital.

The Imperial kindred are distinguished by sashes worn by them: the more nearly related wear yellow; the more distant, red sashes. These persons are all by law confined to the capital, or are sent into Manchow Tartary. One wearing a red sash in January last, found his way to Canton, where he had a relation by marriage, officiating as provincial Judge. His reason for quitting the capital was extreme poverty, as he deemed his circumstances; the Judge however did not dare to receive him, but gave him instantly in custody to the local magistrate, and as soon as possible packed him off again under military escort to Peking. It is said, his punishment will be perpetual confinement.

THE YUEN TARTAR MODE OF WARFARE.

To succeed against certain mountaineers, an order was issued for the Tartar soldiers to advance, each man bearing a bundle of brushwood, by which he warded off the arrows and stones thrown against him; and after approaching half way to the enemy, he was commanded to retreat. This trick was played for six days successively, by which means the enemy expended all their arrows and stones, and being without weapons, became an easy prey to the Tartars,

When they attacked cities, they first seized the neighbouring villagers, to drive before them to the walls. Every Tartar horse-man attached to himself ten villagers to provide him with food and fuel, or stones and earth to fill up the ditches. To this labour the people were impelled night and day: those that failed in procuring the stipulated quantity, or were slow in going about it, were murdered.

When a town was taken, all in it, old and young, rich and poor, those who opposed and those who yielded, were indiscriminately slaughtered without the least mercy,—and for what! Oh ambition! thou art a fell monster, whose deeds shock the humane, and dazzle the giddy part of mankind. (Ping-lüh.)

ON A GOOD GENERAL'S SELECTING HIS MEN.

The avaricious, he appoints to guard his treasure; the uncorrupted, to dispense his rewards; the benevolent, to receive those who submit; the discriminating, to be envoys; the scheming, to think about the enemy's plans; the timid, to guard the gate; the brave, to force their way upon the enemy; the strong to seize an important pass; the alert, to discover intelligence, the deaf, to keep a look out; and the blind to listen,—Thus, though the capabilities of men be different, each is selected for what he excels in.

As a good carpenter has no waste timber, so a good General has no men left unemployed. Each is selected according to his capacity. But favour and interest, and influence—subvert the order of things, and send the blind to look out, and the deaf to listen.

TARTARY,—TIBET,—CRUELTIES.

The Peking Gazette dated at Court, in the end of December, 1818, has been received. The late Premier Sung Tajin, who was degraded some time since, has been promoted to the rank of a Captain General in Tartary, and again subjected to Imperial censure, for the fault which has been attributed to him through life:—viz. clemency beyond the laws, He is at present censured for trying to obtain promotion for some officers who had been dismissed the service. His known benevolence was so great, that beggars have with impunity, clung to his chair in the streets to supplicate alms. The Tartar tribes are said to worship him.

Peking Gazette, March 29.—It has has been stated to his Majesty, that a foreign tribe of Shepherds, in the North West corner of China, in the province of *Kan-suh*, have suffered severely from a fall of snow, Eighty families have perished by it, and the whole of their cattle. Ninety-two families yet remain, and these the Emperor has exempted from all duties for three years to come.

On the 30th, the Emperor attended an exhibition of Archery, and awarded to the successful marksman, the usual honor, a cap decorated with a peacock's feather.

An Imperial mandate to the following effect has been received:—The manners of the Mungkoo Tartars were heretofore plain and correct; hence the laws in existence among them were lenient. But of late years, many native Chinese having passed unto Mungkoo Tarlary, crimes have become more frequent. It is therefore ordered, that any Chinese in Mungkoo Tartary convicted of crimes, shall be punished according to the Chinese laws.

About a hundered families in the neighbourhood of the capital have been found to belong to a secret asssociation. Having come forward to declare their recantation, however, they have been pardoned; but a list of their names has been taken, that, if again detected in the same crime, they may be the more severely punished.

Literary Exhibition.—The Emperor has himself examined the higher departments of the Literati this year, and heard them read in the various classics. As might have been anticipated, some have been promoted, and others degraded.

His Majesty has also examined the progress made by his fourth son, a lad of fourteen years of age, and expresses himself much disapointed at finding him unable to write verses. The Emperor remembers well, that his august father, the late Emperor, examined him, at the age of thirteen, on which occasion the verses which might have been expected from such an age, were duly composed. The present failure His Majesty attributes to his son's tutors, who have been dismissed, and new masters retained.

It appears, that fifty persons of some note in the late rebellion yet remain undiscovered. A Censor has recommended amongst various other modes of discovering them, that the sea ports should be narrowly watched. On this occasion His Myjesty remarks, that as all emigration has long been prohibited, a new law is unnecessary: as whatever has been long established, however, is liable to degenerate into mere form, the officers whom it may concern are required to see the existing laws against emigration rigidly enforced.

Chang, the judge of *Shan-tung*, and the conductor of the late English Embassy when in the province of *Chih-le*, has been degraded to a very low rank, and severely censured by the Emperor for his incapacity and bad government. *Chang* formerly remarked to the English, that the Emperor had "long ears" meaning that he heard what was done at a distance. This appears true in *Chang's* case, for in his charge the Emperor mentions his being addicted to opium.

A tributary Lama Priest, an envoy from Thibet, was detained for some time on the frontier, on account of having more luggage than is by law allowed. The Tartar officer at length permitted him to proceed to Court on condition of his paying the expense of conveying the luggage himself.

A censor has written to the Emperor, stating, that the most cruel and illegal tortures are practised in the province of Sze-chuen, under which many persons actually die; indeed he says, the local magistrates prefer torturing to death, those who deserve to die by the laws, in order to avoid the trouble and expense of sending the criminals to the higher Court. These cruelties first began during the zealous prosecution of all associations, and now they are extended to every case; so easily is the heart of man in power rendered callous to the sufferings of his fellow-creatures.

Three hundred of these united religionists, who the Chinese call Hwuy-fei, were a few years banished to E-le, when S——— was there as Captain General; and were on their arrival under his Government, all beheaded in one night. He has himself been much in disgrace since; his eldest son lately died, and his only surviving son has no issue, so that his family is likely to become extinct. This case is by some in China regarded as a judgment from heaven for the needless slaughter of so many persons. He, they add, has tried to appease the wrath of heaven by an unbounded liberality,—but what, say they, is a little money dispensed in alms compared with depriving men of that life which none can restore. Heaven will not be thus appeased.

In these ideas the great outlines of providence, of retribution, and of the necessity and the hope of making atonement, are apparent.

CHINESE BOTANY.

To the Rev. R. Morrison, D. D. Canton.

MY DEAR SIR, Macoa, 12th Feb. 1819.

A few days ago I sent to Canton a paper which I intend to lay before the Horticultural Society of London, on the subject of Chinese Botany. The objects which I had chiefly in view, were to explain the causes which have hitherto retarded the introduction of Chinese plants into Europe; and to point out a plan which I conceived, might be more successful in future.

I have since received the general plan of an Institution now forming at Malacca, under the superintendance of our friend,—in which I am delighted to see that it is intended that European literature and science will be made accessible to the natives of China; and as a Botanical Garden is included in the plan, I cannot but suppose that Botany is one of the sciences intended to be taught at the Anglo Chi-

ese College at Malacca; that translations of Chinese Botanical works will in due time follow; and that in all humin probability Europeans will be indebted to the judicious and spirited exertions of the Senior Member of the Ultra-Ganges Mission, for all information respecting the vegetable productions of China.

The Missinnaries of the Church of Rome. who have been able to penetrate into some places, have sometimes supplied notices on Botany. From these, Europeans have formed a very high estimate of the Botanical riches of China, and a corresponding desire has been pretty generally excited to have them added to the stores of the western world.

Kempfer and Thunberg have given us respectable works on the Botany of Japan. Louraro has written pretty fully on the vegetable productions of Cochin-china. He has also taken notice of some of the plants which are to be found in the neighbourhood of Macao and Canton: and Osbeck did wonders during the short time he remained at Canton, in describing the plants which he saw there. With these comparatively unimportant exceptions, the Botany of the very extensive and highly interesting regions, to which the Protestant Ultra-Gangen Mission proposes to extend its beneficent labors, is yet unexplored.

To you, it is not necessary to dwell on the causes which have so long retarded the advancement of our Botanical knowledge, since they are the same which have hitherto prevented the glad tidings of salvation from being heard amongst the unhappy natives of China. At this moment, no hopes can be entertained, that the severe restrictions which the peculiar jealousy of the Chinese Government has interposed against the foreign traveller, (whatever his object may be) will be removed. So, to those who do not think that the end justifies the means, and who therefore scorn to make any clandestine attempt, no research can be extended beyond the neighbourhood of Canton. All our expectations of being able to gratify the lovers of Horticulture and Botany, must greatly depend on the measures which you may think proper to adopt at the Anglo-Chinese College at Malacca.

I have proposed that a properly qualified gardener shall be sent by the Horticultural Society to China, with the means of forming a sutiable establishment here, where he may collect plants by means of native assistants, and which may from time to time be transported to England.

Could these assistants be instructed at Malacca in the principles of European Botany, and be supplied with some elementary books in their own language, usefulness might be wonderfully extended,

To impart to willing Chinese, European literature and science, is a noble conception. Should you succeed, it can scarcely be doubted, that the more noble and peculiar object of your Mission will soon afterwards be fully accomplished. I delight to contemplate the diffusion of general knowledge from the Malay Peninsula, over the wide and extended Chinese Empire. I think, I see Botany take the lead of the heavenly train——whilst our pure theology with a slower but infinitely more majestic march, soon afterwards spreads over the land.

Surely nothing can be wanting to secure a consummation so desirable and so devoutly desired by most, but union of effort. I would therefore call on all the admirers of literature——all the lovers of science, all the friends of the human race——who view with becoming reverance, the stupendous scheme of human redemption, to aid by every means in their power, the furtherance of your noble plans, which I know have been formed on the most exalted philanthropic principles, and cannot but be productive of the greatest good.

I have only to add on the present occasion, that my best though humble assistance is entirely at your command, and that you have my best wishes and most fervent prayers for the complete success of your great design —I remain, with the greatest regard.

My Dear Sir, your's very sincerely.

JOHN LIVINGSTONE.

To John Livingstone, Esq.

MY DEAR SIR, Canton, China, Feb. 16 1819.

I have read with much interest and satisfaction, your very lucid statement * of the causes which have hitherto impeded the successful cultivation of Chinese Botany, and the transmission of Chinese plants to Europe: at the same time, that you point out a practicable mode of prosecuting the subject more successfully in future.

To obviate the hindrance which arises from all Europeans being prohibited from travelling in China, you express an opinion, "That The Chinese Themselves Are Very Capable of Being Sufficiently Instructed In The Principels Of Botany, For all The Material Purposes Of Assistants." In this opinion I most perfectly coincide: and to qualify natives for the purpose of Botanical assistants, is within the plan of the Anglo Chinese College, though it may be some years before an efficient attention can be given to this interesting branch.

I shall forthwith supply the College with Chinese books which treat of plants. I will also request the superintendent of the Infant College, to select a native Chinese to receive as soon as there is any one able to instruct him in Botany, the requisite information to fit him for the purpose of a Botanical assistant, to China. The carrying this commencement to its ultimate object, will depend on the co-operation of Christian philosophers, and philanthropists, in Europe, and other parts of the world.

The works of the Almighty are vast, and are studied by all those who fear Him. Although the study of his stupendous work,——human redemption—be the immediate object of Christian Missionaries; the Work Of Creation, which is celebrated even by those blessed spirits, who enjoy the beatific vision, in heaven,† forms also a part of their study. It is in this view of the case, that the Anglo—Chinese College, and the Ultra-Ganges, Missions, feel themselves fully justified in bestowing all the attention to literature and science which their immediate pursuits, and their health and pecuniary means will allow of.

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* Contained in your letter to the Horticultural Society of London.

† Rev. iv. 11.

In addition to the steps which I have above stated, and which I will endeavour to undertake immediately, I would beg to suggest a mensure to you, which you do not advert to, and which, if you approve of it, you may notice to the Horticultural Society.

It is, to send a young man of moral habits, and possessed of Botanical knowlenge to the Anglo-Chinese College, to study there the Chinese language, and to pay that attention to the translation of scientific Botanical books into Chinese; which the avocations of Missionaries leave no time for.

Although not myself a Botanist, I am a devoted friend to it, and every scientific pursuit; and shall at all times be happy to lend that assistance which my residence in China, and my knowledge of the language may enable me to do; lamenting only that so little comes within the sphere of my acquirements, and the power of my means.

I remain, Dear Sir, your's very sincerely.

R. MORRISON.

DR. LIVINGSTONE'S LETTER TO THE HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY OF LONDON.

I. The rich variety of objects of great Botanical importance, which are very generally known to abound in China, has excited a corresponding desire among many to have them added to the stores of Europe; and no small degree of astonishment is frequently expressed by those Botanists who are best acquainted with the subject, at the very slow progress which has been hitherto made towards its reasonable gratification.

2. Many persons seem inclined to account for this fact, by supposing that those who enjoy opportunities of sending or bringing Chinese plants to Europe, are either ignorant of the great estimation in which they are held, or strangely unwilling to gratify the wishes of the lovers of Botany.

3. In this paper I propose to lay before the Horticultural Society, such observations as I have been able to make during the last twenty-five years. From these I think it will appear that much has been attempted, although comparatively speaking very little has been accomplished. I hope to shew that it is to be fairly attributed to causes very different from those just mentioned. In doing this, I hope to be able to point out the most material defects, and to suggest someting better for the future.

4. At a short distance from Canton, situated on the side of a small creek, or branch of the river, are a number of small Nursery Gardens, well known by the nam of Fa-te, or flower gardens. Each of these gardens contain nearly the same collection of plants, and which is doubtless formed to meet the demand whether of foreigners or Chinese, who contract for plants, for which they can depend on finding a ready market. They are for the most part ranged in flower-pots and planted in the same kind of strong clay, which consitutes the soil of the garden.

5. To these gardens it has been customary for the Captains and Officers of the Honorable Company's Ships, to make frequent excursions while at Canton, for the purpose of making such purchases of plants as suited their particular views or convenience; and they have done this, in general with no sparing hand, notwithstanding the very general want of success which they have pretty uniformly experienced.

6 About fifteen years ago, Mr William Kerr was sent from the Royal Gardens at Kew, for the purpose of enriching that splendid collection with the stores of China. Infinine pains seemed to have been taken to supply him with the most judicious instructions The cabins for the reception of the plants, were planned with the greatest judgement. Every facility was secured for the transmission to Kew of the plants which he wished to send. Yet if any one will take the trouble to compare the plants actually sent with those which arrived safe at the Royal Gardens, it will appear that Kerr was not more fortunate than private adventurers.

Kerr came from England in the same ship with myself, and I was well acquainted with his work. No Mission could have been better filled: he was familiar with the best practice of modern gardening, and had acquired a most perfect acquaintance with the habits of plants. He also possessed a competent share of Botanical knowledge, much natural shrewdness, and bodily strength. Under the influence of a burning sun, I have seen him scale the highest mountains in this part of China, whilst I have myself, though equally ardent in the pursuit, been obliged to seek a friendly shade, where Kerr would join me with the fruit of his labour. In three or four years he become greatly changed:—desirous to procrastinate every labor——or rendered unable in consequence of some habits he had contracted, equally new and unfortunate to him.

When Kerr was sent to China, it was not deemed necessary to cheer his labors by any encouragement, or ever to secure to him the respect and consideration of the Chinese servants he had occasion to employ. His salary amounted to one hundred pounds a year only, a sum which in this part of China was not sufficient after paying for washing, to keep up his stock of clothes so as to have any thing to wash. Indeed, he assured me, had it not been for the kindness of the chief of the Factory, he could not even have done so much. Mr. Roberts gave him a small house belonging to his garden, to live in, with liberty to keep in the garden all the plants he collected. But unfortunately he had to go to his meals to the Company's Factory, situated at a considerable distance. This at first occupied much of his time, especially in hot weather. By degrees habits of indulgence stole on him, so that instead of collecting plants, planting them in a proper soil, and taking care of them afterwards, he was desirous to procrastinate every labour; and not unfrequently habits of intemperance, & the natural consequence falls, bruises, & sprains rendered him unable to do any thing for days and weeks. Under these circumstances he was almost entirely obliged to depend for the plants which he wished to send home, on the Nursery Gardens at Canton. Hence his want of success.

I have not the slightest doubt, that Kerr's destruction is solely attributable to the company he was obliged to keep. Had he been master of his time, I am persuaded it would have been well employed. Had he been properly encouraged, I am certain he would have deserved it most richly.

I must, in justice add, that all the promises which had been held out to him were fulfilled. He was promised a better salary at Columbo, where he was told a Botanical Garden was to be established. He left China about six years ago. His letters to me from Malacca and Calcutta were written with so much attention to his pursuits, that I had hopes he would be able to conquer his bad habits. I did not hear from him afterwards. I fear, that his habits were too firmly rooted, and I think he died soon after he reached Columbo.

When so fortunate as to have the plants which I have collected sent home under the care of a friend, who was not only able to do them justice, but pleased with such an employment, I have experienced the most complete success. All have arrvied in the River Thames, in good order. I have afterwards suffered the mortification to learn that, before the formalities of office could be complied with, they have been all destroyed by rots, &c. At other times I have learned, that only a few of my plants had reached St. Helena in a sickly state, where if sent on shore, they are uniformly allowed to die for want of care. Again I have received information, that my "splendid collection had arrived all dead;" at another time, "only one plant alive, evidently for want, it was said, of a little water," since from the appearance of the roots, &c. it was evident no pains had been spared on my part.

My friend, Mr.——informed me, that 90 plants out of 100 which he carried home from China three years ago, arrived in perfect health.

From this rapid sketch, I think the following conclusions may be safely drawn.

1st. That no insuperable difficulties are necessarily in the way of conveying plants safely from China to England. They must be,

A. Skillfully planted,

B. Good water provided,

C. Carefully attended during the passage till landed.

D. A speedy landing secured.

2d. That the death of the plants, may in general be attributed to neglect.

A. In not collecting them in proper time, to enable them to be firmly rooted in the soil in which they are to be transported.

B. In not planting them in the soil in which they delight.

C. In not arranging them in the cabin or cabins, accordingly as they require;——1st, Much and frequent watering——2d, Moderate watering——and 3d, As they require, little water.

D. Neglecting to shut the cabin when the spray is flying over the ship.

E. Neglecting to open the cabin in fine weather.

F. But above all, neglecting to water them properly with Good Water, and

G. Neglecting them after their safe arrival in the River Thames.

As it is not possible to procure plants from the Chinese Nurserymen, fit, for being sent to England, it becomes necessary to procure them at least six months earlier; in order to plant them in their proper soil, and to bestow on them such attention as may be necessary to get them in good state.

Nothing further appears to me wanting to insure every reasonable degree of success, but to secure for them a hospitable reception in England. Being without the elements of a correct calculation, I must content myself with the nearest approximation to the truth I am able to make. From my observation, I am persuaded more than one thousand plants have been sent from China for one Chinese plant, which is now cultivated in England.

Plants purchased in China, including the freight, is on an average, one tael each plant, or three for one pound sterling, consequently each plant now in England, must have been introduced at the enormous expense of upwards of L. 330

If we regard this as a just criterion of the estimation in which plants have hitherto been held, I have fully succeeded in repelling the accusation stated in my second paragraph ——and if the expenditure is so enormously disproportioned to the intrinsic value of the objects, it surely becomes a matter of importance to attempt some more economical method of gratifying the wishes of the public for Chinese plants.

In submitting the following plan for the consideration of the Agricultural Society, I feel, I shall greatly need their indulgence. It is perhaps too bold and too new to give general satisfaction. I hope it deserves a trial, and I am pretty confident, it will answer infinitely better than any thing which has hitherto been proposed.

A gardener with qualifications similar to those of Kerr, must be sent out with the means of establishing himself in a respectable house, having a garden sufficiently commodious to nurse the plants which himself and the native gardeners, whom he will find it absolutely necessary to employ, shall collect. He will thus secure some respect and consideration in the eyes of his own people, the want of which was most severely felt by Kerr.

The society will be able to devise the best means of giving him such further encouragement as they may deem necessary; yet I am persuaded it will be proper to make it depend in some degree on his success; say, a small premium on every plant which shall be landed in good health.

The Captains of the Honorable Company's Ships, who may wish to engage to bring home plants, should be invited to apply to the Society in consequence of a very ample premium being held out to them for every living plant, which they shall deliver to the society.

Besides this the necessary arrangements should be made with the Honorable Company, and managing owners of the ships, to permit a sufficient quantity of tonnage to be employed for supplying the plants with water, for which the Agricultural Society will order payment to be made.

When application has been made, the society will determine the number of plants which they wish to be sent by any particular ship, after which the arrangement respecting the water may be made, and it seems to me, the society might furnish a list of about half the plants which it may be desirable to send home. The remaining part may depend on the collector.

For these purpose, very ample funds would become requisite, with which no society constituted for general purposes can be supposed provided——I therefore propose that the plants which shall arrive, be sold as they arrive. In this way I am persuaded ample funds would arise for every purpose, so long as Chinese plants are held in estimation. When they cease to be so, the society can with hold their lists and recall their gardener.

This plan does not, I hope, in any degree interfere with that emulative exertion upon which after all, we must chiefly depend, for many of the productions of distant lands, nor with that honest love of fame which prefers distinction to every other kind of reward. Ample scope will still be left for their exertions, but surely when the point can be stated as a question purely of value, or the interchange of values, it is best to bring it to a business like issue, which has been my aim—— Still leaving the Agricultural Society to bestow such honors as they may deem expedient.

Could my views be somewhat allowed to extend, I would gladly connect with the proposed Mission, a head——a gentleman, who having no other engagements, might devote an undivided attention to the Botany of China, the Phillipine Islands, Cochin-china, Malay Peninsula, and Malay Islands.

REMISSION OF THE TAXES.

An Imperial Edict has been issued, dated the 24th year of Kea-king, stating, that as the people have of late years been very backward in the payment of the taxes, a careful investigation should be made in the various districts of the provinces, to know how much the people are really deficient, and report of it be made to the Emperor: that he might remit to them the taxes due in former years, which had not yet been paid. Wei, the treasurer of Canton province, and Loo, the superintendant of the public granaries, report this Edict to the people of that province, and inform them, that the taxes due in the 22d year of Kea-king, would be remitted, but that the taxes of the 23d year, must be paid as a usual; telling them, that they ought to pay with delight the taxes of this and the former year, and rejoice that they live in such a merciful and enlightenad age.

INSCRIPTION ON A TOMBSTONE.

The following inscription found on a tombstone in the old Church at Mallacca, may not be uninteresting to some readers,

"Hic jacet Dominus Petrus, Societatis Jesu, secundus Episcopus Japonensis, obiit ad cretum Sincapuræ, mense Februario, Anno 1598."

The friend who copied and communicated this inscription, supposed the word "Eretum" must have originally been "Fretum," i. e. "a narrow sea between two lands; straits"—thus, the death of this second Bishop of Japan, must have taken place at what we now call "the Straits of Sincapore," though "Sincapura," is more conformable to Malay orthography.

CHINESE POETRY.

"Our journey was commenced just as the cock ceased to crow;
"When the rising smoke began to curl from the isolated villages;
"On the cold-smitten forest, not a pendent leaf was to be seen;
"And the birds in flights, rushed down on the face of the plain;
"But the plain was filled only with rotten stubble,
"The hoar frost moreover, had covered its roots;
"The descending birds found nothing there to eat,
"And again hurried back to their nests in the air.
"In yonder village, the poor aged husbandman,
"Rising with the dawn, fondly embraces his infant grand-children.
"The report flies round, that a great man is passing,
"And supported by a staff, to gaze, the villager leans against the door of his hut.
"On the west of it are accumulated stacks covered with straw,
"Whilst the eastern side is struck with the beams of the rising sun.
"The villager's plain cloth garments are thickly stuffed with woodcotton,
"And the colour of his face, shews he enjoys a generous plenty.
"I know very well that in the midst of thy cottage,
"There are still in reserve a few measures of grain.

QUERY.

Which are the most powerful arguments to present to the Hindoos, in opposition to the doctrine of the Metempsychosis? and how may the arguments they advance in its favor be most effectually refuted?

W. R.

BIBLICAL QUERIES.

1. In translating the Scriptures into a foreign language, a difficulty sometimes arises from the names of the same persons and places, being differently spelled in different books of Scripture, For example, the King of Tyre, is in 1 Kings x. 11, called ——— Hiram; and in 2 Chron. ix. 10, his name is spelled ———Huram. This is followed by Beza and our Englih translators. The Septuagint in both places reads ——— Kiram. The Vulgate and the French read Hiram, in both passages. What therefore is proper in such cases, either in regard to the names of persons, or of places?

2. The Hebrew word ——— Beth, which properly signifies---ædificium hominum industria, factum, quod inhabitant sive vile, sive amplum et magnificum, (Stockius) i. e. An edifice built by the labor of men, and in which they dwell, whether it be mean or large and magnificent." In our English version, the word is very generally rendered "House.". Thus we read (Judges ix. 27) -- "and went into the House of their gods"—and (2 Chron. ii. 4.) "Behold, I build an House to the name of Jehovah my God"—and (verse 12,) "an House for his (viz Solomon's) Kingdom"—in various other places we read of the House of the King, &c. Thus the word, when considered merely as referring to a structure or building, would admit of being rendered in modern terms in these several ways:—1, A House or edifice, strictly and properly so—2, A Temple. or edifice in which idol gods are worshipped.—3, A Church, or building dedicated to the worship of the true God.—4. A Palace for the residence of a King.

Now, Sir I should like to know whether in rendering—"the House of their Gods," a general word for a house, or structure should be be used, or whether it would not be better, if the language in to which the ver-

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sion is making, possess a particular word for an idol's temple, to use that word. I recollect indeed one instance, (see 2 Chron. ix. 11.) in which Beth is rendered "Palace" by our English translators. Why they should in this instance have rendered it so, while in the parallel passage, (1 Kings x. 12,) where the same original word occurs, and in the same sense too, they have rendered it "House," I should like to know. In both places, Beza redes it Domum Regis," i. e. the house of the King. The vulgate, "Domum Regeæ," which may be rendered, the house of the palace—the house of the King—or the house of the Court. The French also in both places read it, "La Maison Royale, i. e. "the royal house...—Your readers will perceive that in the instances here mentioned, I confine myself to the meaning of the word when it refers to a structure or edifice. When by a metonymy it means a Family or Dynasty, I find no difficulty with it. Again, when, "the House of the Lord—the King's House—the House of the kingdom, &c." occur whether any other word than that signifying a mere edifice, should be used for the former; and whether the word Palace should not be employed in the two latter instances. I know the Hebrews have a word for a palace different from the one I am now considering, but whether Beth also, when signifying the residence of a royal personage, should not be so rendered, is what I am doubtful about, These two queries, may appear to many of little moment; but to Scripture critics and translators, to whom especially I submit them, they will not be lightly passed over; and a satisfactory answer to them would give to many now engaged in the work of translating, a clue for solving many difficulties: it would in fact, apply to all cases in whice a fair analogy to these under considora: tion could be traced

3. What is the meaning of that solemn asseveration of the Jews, (see 2 Kings ii. 2.) "As the Lord liveth, and as thy soul liveth," or more literally—"Jehovah liveth and thy soul liveth?"

4. I should like to see such passages as the following explained, e. g. "I Ajure Thee"—"Would to God"—"God Do So To Me, And More Also" Some of these forms of speech frequently occur in the Old Testament, and I rather think constitute no small difficulty to the translators.

5. When such words as add nothing to the sense are found in the copy from which a version is made and which if rendered would appear awkward in a foreign language, and cumber the translation with a number of uncouth,, though perhaps not unintelligible, expressions—would they not be better omitted?—e. g. "It came to pass—"it was so that"—"it shall be——that"

The original words are ——, and ——, and ——, and they do not, so far as I remember, add any thing to the sense.—If they do, I wish to have it clearly pointed out. If they do not—if they be necesary in the Hebrew and Greek as idioms, (or rather in the Hebrew, for in re ard to idiom, the New Testament seems to follow the Hebrew and Syriac,) may they not be omitted, where the idiom of another language requires them not, and where they appear uncouth and awkward?

6. The same word, in as far as my memory serves me is used both in the Old and New Testament, for the death of a King, as for the death of a poor man. There do not appear to be different words or terms for the death of men in different ranks of society: the same is used for all.* Whether this arose from the poverty of the language and the paucity of words, is of no consequence to the present question----Suppose now that in a modern language, such as the Chinese, Malay, and Javanese, there are different and specific terms for the death of a common man---for that of a prophet—for that of a statesman---and for that of a King, or an Emperor, &c.---which should the translator follow---the simple and uniform method of the Scriptures, or that observed in the forms of speech sanctioned by classical authority, in the country where he resides, and in the language into which he is translating?

7. In Scripture we frequently meet with such Hebraisms, as the following: 1. "He answered," when no question was asked: Jesus "answered and said unto fig tree, &c." 2. The hand used for the mouth; e. g. "the word which he spake by the hand of the prophet"---"the commandment of the Lord by the hand of Moses, &c." 3 Children used for posterity, i. e. we read of the children and sons of Jacob many centuries after the patriarch died, &c. 4. Fathers put for progenitors; i. e. "When your Fathers tempted me" 5. Children used for inhabitants, i, e. "the Children of Mount Sier"---"the children of the east country, &c." Now in a version made into a modern language, where such modes of expression appear stiff, awkward, and unmeaning, may one substitute "he said," in the first case; "mouth" in the second; "posterity," in the third; "progenitors," in the fourth; and "inhabitants," in the fifth? Or is it necessary to render them as they stand? If so, what do they add to the sense?

8. In some languages, the personal pronouns, "I, thou, he; we, ye, they," are but little used in polite address, and would often be viewed as disrespectful in the highest degree. Some word importing office, rank, age, learning, talents, virtue, &c. is used for them. In translating these pronouns, is the simplicity of Scripture to be rigorously adhered to; or is any attention due to the modes of address common among the people? If "Thou," when applied to God, appear void of reverence, is some other word to be used or not?

* Whether the phrases "slept with his fathers,"---"was gathered to his fathers," may be objected to this, I know not.

BIBLIOTHECA SINICA.

(Continued from Vol. II. p. 94.)

Mr. Editor,

The analysiss of the following works, though not strictly speaking my own, may perchance bring me a little adventitious credit. When I first received it, I was indeed, a little out of humour--a misfortune which, I am told, happens very frequently to bookworms like myself. I had already given due warning, that if any literary marauder, dissatisfied with his own, sphere, and envying the reputation I was likely to gain, by my learned labors--should dare to invade my province, he must stand to the consequences; and now thought I; "In what an indiscriminating age has my lot fallen! How few form a just estimate of their own talents, or of other men's merits. These dabblers will, at all events, be conspicious. The well-earned praise which my researches into the profound, ancient, and difficult literature of China, merit, must now be shared with others, who, instead of confessing with humble gratitude, how much they owe to my labors, which have smoothed their path and prepared their way,--will in all probability never rest till they scrape out some error in my lucubrations, or with eagle and envious eyes, discover a flaw in poor book-worm's brain! It is quite evident to me that I have no genuine friend. Every man minds himself. To what lenght they will proceed, is to me unknown---crusty criticisms, disingenuous efforts to prove that Mr. Some-one proceeded me, &c, will in all probability follow." Had these musings, Mr, Editor, continued much loger, I should doubtless, have given my friend's papers a warm birth. But a gentleman, who knows the foioles of my brotherthood, and can touch the cord to advantage, secretly whispered; "Mr. Book-worm, you are a mimic of the human race. You are travelling on new ground. You are not yet aware that living authors of our tribe, conversing all the day and half the night, with those that have long since been dead, acquire a sombre cast of thought. Not mingling with the living world, they think that every man's hand is against theirs; that schemes, dark and deep, are forming against them; that almost every one envies their reputation; that few equal them in talent; and that even those who would really help, wish to eclipse, them. The worthy friend, who has sent you these papers, I dare say, meant no hing, but to assist you. Charmed with your former productions, he now manifests his gratitude, by furnishing you with a few materials, the disposal and arrangement of which he knows too well, could not be intrusted to equal hands." I now awoke as from wine. I indeed conceived that such words as "mimic &c." carried in them a certain want of politeness and respect; but as I heartily despised the weakness of those who are enchanted with the music of words, while they never feel the force of arguments; so I allowed myself to be overcome. Moreover, the close of the gentleman's speech pleased me exceedingly: I pitied the weakness of human authors, and resolved if possible to avoid its infection. I have now the pleasure to present your readers with my friend 's papers

Too yu.

No. V.

Title ——, Yu che leŭh leih yuen, or the profound sources of numbers and of music, composed by Imperial authority.

This is a work consisting of one Hundred Volumes, on spherical trigonometry, geometry, astronomy, and music; together with logarithmic and other tables, composed under the reign of Kang-he, by the aid of the European Missionaries, Fathers Ricci* and others, then at the Court of Peking. The figures in geometry are neatly and accurately cut; and there are several specimens of the stave and the notes of European music. The book althegether is executed in a superior style, and sells very high. † It was not published till the first years of Yung-ching, who was Kang-he's successor. (A. D. 1723.)

The Preface contains a high eulogium on Kang-he's natural talents, and his diligence in study, whenever he possessed leisure from the meltifarious concerns of Government. It affirms that he studied mathematics "several times ten years and that he daily examined the MS. pages of this book, as it was written under the superintendance of one of the Kings related to him.

The preface closes by affirming that the fame of the Partar Dynasty reigning over China, has extended to the remotest parts of the world, and that all the nations of (Gow-lo pa,) Europe, had presented, as a tributary offering, their various arts and sciences at the palace gates!

It is acknowledged that the science of numbers had long been lost in China, and on the other hand, it is said, that the gibberish of the European languages, was perfectly unintelligible, and hence the utility of this work, to illucidate the subject, which however is confessed to be so profound that only a ten thousandth part is yet developed.

Great praises are bestowed on the book, as well for its usefulness to "millions" of succeeding ages, as also for its being a relic of what the monarch Kang-he's own hand enriched.‡

As this work contains the European science of the day, it is not a measure of Chinese intellect; and the study of it is nearly confined to the Mathematical Board at Peking; a further analysis is not necessary to our object.

No. VI.

Title ——, San tsae too hwuy, a collection of plates, in the three departments of knowledge, viz. heaven, earth, and man.

This is the work noticed by Mr. Woodward in his system of Universal Science; and which was referred to in the Vth Number of Gleaner, page 170.§

It is this book which in Europe, is commonly called the Chinese Encyclopædia. It has however little claim to that title; being chiefly a collection of plates, with brief descriptions. The copy before me, is bound up in 64 vols.

Author.—Wang-hung-chow, ——, who held a high literary situation, and who took delight in his profession, compiled it with the assistance of his son who also had a taste for letters.

Date.—The reign of Wan-leih, about the year 1,600. It was during this reign that Europeans first visited China; and in this book are some notices of European muskets, which shews, that it is by no means the ancient work that Mr. Woodward was led to suppose.

Form,—An octavo size.

Contents.—We have said that its leading object is to describe objects by presenting to the eye graphic representations; hence the writer of the preface, (who in China is generally as in this case the author's friend) says, that the learned author ——, "On the left side placed plates, and on the right side books"—by which he means, that graphic representations had the precedence of letters. Plates he adds, are ——, the essence and spirit of a book; that which gives it animation.

The order of objects, is: (1) Astronomy; (2) Geography; (3) Plates of eminent persons, and of the different tribes of men in every region (4) The mysteries of the cycle and Pa-kwa; (5) Architecture; (6) Furniture, household utensils; implements used in husbandry, weaving, fishing, and in war; weapons, and so on; (7) Anatomical plates; (8) Parts of dress;* (9) Chess and other games; (10) Ancient characters; (11) Botany and natural history, in different places (12) The arts of boxing and fencing; (13) The sword exercise: (14) Posture making, or minuet dancing; (15) Various attitudes and mysteries to promote health and longevity; (16) Bull-baiting, cock-fighting, and similar sports; (17) Different specimens of coins and money.

Such is generally, the division of subjects in the San-tsae too hwuy. There is to each cut a verbal description, which makes the book on the whole entertaining and instructive. It is said, the blocks are now lost, & no new copies to be purchased, nor yet old ones, but with great difficulty and at an extravagant price. Considered as a book of science, it must be rated very low.

* Gowns, robes, &c.

* Literary patronage which imposes shackles on industry and genius, though on the whole it may do good, fails in effecting the good that liberty ensures. Man is a compound animal: he is never wholly corporeal, nor wholly intellectual or spiritual; he is related to both worlds, to two states of existence; and his pursuits are most correct when most compounded; we mean, that, he is never the mere brute, nor can he yet divest himself of animal passions and necessities. Hence those who would rid man of morality and religion on the one hand, and those who would affect to live as unembodied spirits, whilst yet on earth, equally err. We love to connect science and religion; time and eternity; soul and body; God and nature. But from the shakles of Imperial patronage, the Missionaries at Peking do not appear to have been able to introduce any thing in favor of the Christian religion into the wo k which we now notice.

† Upwards of 15 pound sterling.

‡ Although this work has not yet arrived at Malacca, we have the pleasure to say, that it is presented to the Anglo-Chinese College, and we have no doubt it will be found useful and interesting to students of Chinese.

§ There are copies in England, and on the Continent.

TRANSLATION OF THE CARD OF A CHINESE TEA DEALER.

This Shop, sells the choicest of Teas, from Kong Foo, to the rarest and most fragrant of curious Plants; probity is here practised as a first principle, which is recognized on the four sides, (*ie*) far and near.

A CHINESE LETTER.

Ten thousand years have gone by, since I have heard of you, and every revolving year, has brought nothing but disappointment; in hopes however of hearing of your welfare, and that your sons and daughters are growing up like the strait Bambu, shedding around you the odours of the Peach and Cassia blossoms, my prayers are daily offered to the Gods for your prosperity.

PRICES CURRENT.

		Rs.	Q.	R.
ALKALI,	per Surat Candy 22 md.	8	0	00
ALMONDS,	per Surat md. of 44 seers	4	0	00
ANCHORS,	per cwt.	15	0	00
ARRACK, Columbo, In Bond,	per Gallon	1	0	00
BEER, Hodgson's,	none. per hhd.			
BEETLENUT, white Malay,	per S. Cd. of 21 mds.	50	0	00
Malabar Red,	Bombay Candy.	60	0	00
BENJAMIN, 1 sort,	per Surat md. of 40 seers or 37½ lb.	25	0	00
Ditto Europe market,	Ditto ditto,	35	0	00
BOTTLES,	per dozen	2	0	00
BRIMSTONE,	per Surat Candy. of 21 mds.	80	0	00
CAMPHOR, China,	per S.md of 42 seers	26	0	00
CANVAS, Europe, No. 1 to 4,	per bolt.	30	0	00
" 5 to 8,	" "			
CANVAS, Bengal,	none			
Ditto Twine,				
CARDAMUMS, Malabar.	per Surat mad of 42 seers	63	0	00
CASSIA, China,	per pound	00	2	00
Sumatra,		none		
Buds,				
Malabar,				
CLOVES, Eastern,	per Surat md. of 42 seers	65	0	00
Bourbon,	no demand	61	0	00
COCHINEAL, good,	per pound.	16	0	00
COFFEE, Mocha,	per Surat md.	19	0	00
Bourbon,		none		
Java,		none		
COIR, Amendiva,		70	0	00
Laccadavie, garbled,	Cd. of 21 Md.	58	0	00
COPPER, Sheathing	per Surat md.	23	0	00
Plate,	" "	24	0	00
Bolts,	" "	24	0	00
Slab,	" "	23	0	00
Persian,	" "	23	0	00
COPPERAS, Mocha,	per Surat maund	3	0	00
Brazil.	" "			
CORDAGE,	per cwt.	28	0	00
Patent,	" "			
COTTON. Ahmood,	per Surat Cd.	210	0	00
Ditto Toomil,	of 21 Maunds	220	0	00
Bownaghur,	or 7 Cwt.	200	0	00
Ditto Toomil,		215	0	00
Limree Wudwan,	no demand,	195	0	00
Ditto Toomil,		210	0	00
Kutch,		200	0	00
Ditto Toomil,		210	0	00
Mangrole & Pore	none	180	0	00
CUREAT,	per Surat maund	10	0	00
CUMMIN, Seed,	per Surat maund	8	0	00
DAMMER, Malacca Raw,	per S. Cy. of 22 mds.	30		00
Ditto boiled		35	0	00
ELEPHANT'S TEETH,				
1st sort,	Surat maund	65	0	00
2d ditto,	"			
3d ditto,	"			
GALL NUTS, garbled,	per Surat maund	25	0	00
GHEE, Caranchy,	per Bombay maund	7	2	00
GINGER, Bengal,	per Surat Cy. of 22 mds. or 821 lbs.	54	0	00
GRAM, Surat	per Cy. of 8 Parah	26	0	00
Bownagur, & Goga,	" "	24	0	00
GUM, Animi, garbled,	per Surat maund	10	0	00
Arabic,	per Surat Candy	120	0	00
Gamboge,	Europe market,			
Galbanum,				
Olibanum,		110	0	00
Myrrh,	per Surat maund	16	0	00
GUNPOWDER,	" per lb.	2	0	00
GUNNEE, Palls,	per 100	13	2	00
Ditto Bags,		10	2	00
Ditto Twine,				
HEMP, Koncan,	per Bombay Candy	90	0	00
Ghauly,	per Ditto	80	0	00
Northern,	per Surat Candy	70	0	00
HATS, good,	" each.	10	0	00
HING, Europe Market,	per Surat Md. of 44 seers	12	0	00
INDIGO,	none			
IRON, Swedish Square,	per Surat candy	62	0	00
Ditto Flat,	" "	62	0	00
English Square,	" "	42	0	00
Ditto Flat,	" "	45	0	00
Ditto Bolt,	" "	45	0	00
Nails 2 a 3 Inch,	per cwt			
4 a 10,	"			
Hoops,	" per cwt.	10	0	00
Kentledge,	" per cwt.	3	2	00
LEAD, Pig ditto,	Rs. " per cwt.	10	3	00
Sheet	" "	10	2	00
Red,	" "	12	0	00
White	" "	14	0	00
China,	" "	13	0	00
LINSEED OIL, in Jar	per Gallon	4	0	00
MACE, good,	per pound	3	1	00
MUHJEET	Surat md.			
Mocha,	" "	7	0	00
Bussorah,	" "	4	2	00
NAILS, Copper,	per cwt.	68	0	00
Ditto Brass,	Ditto	45	0	00
NUTMEGS,	per lb.	2	0	50
OIL, Cocoanut, 1 sort	per Bombay md.	4	0	00
Ditto Jengely,	Ditto ditto	6	2	00
PADDY,	per Moora 25 to	40	0	00
PAINTS, best white mixed,	per lb.			
Black	" "	00	1	10
Green	" "	1	0	00
Yellow	" "	00	0	80
Red	" "	00	0	80
Blue,	" "	00	2	88
PEPPER, Malabar,	per Bombay candy	138	0	00
Bhatcole,		142	0	00
Eastern,	"	136	0	00
PEEPUL,	per S. maund	7	0	00
Mool,	per ditto	9	2	00
PITCH,	" per barrel	20	0	00
QUICKSILVER,	Rs. per Surat maund	39	0	00
RICE, Bengal 1 sort,	per Bag	9	0	00
Ditto unboiled 2 do.	do. do.	7	2	00
Ditto Moongy,	do. do.	6	2	00
SAFFRON, Free of Oil,	per pound	40	0	00
SAGO,	per Surat maund	2	0	00
SALT PETRE,	per Bag	18	0	00
SANDAL WOOD, good,	per Bombay candy	180	0	00
SHELL, Lac,				
SILK, and Silk, Piece Goods				
SILK, Nankeen,	per pucka seer	15	0	00
Ditto, Canton, 1 sort	15 seers to a B'bay md.	14	0	00
Ditto do. 2	do. do.	14	0	00
Ditto do. 3	do. do.	13	0	00
Bengal, Bannock 1 sort		12	0	00
SPIRITS, Brandy	" per gallon	5	0	00
Hollands	per Case	30	0	00
Bengal Rum,	per Gallon			
STEEL, in Tubs,	" per cwt.	12	0	00
Bundle,	" "	13	0	00
STICK, Lac, Bengal.	per Surat maund.	6	0	00
SUGAR, Bengal real 1 sort,	per Bag	26	0	00
Ditto, 2 do.	do. do.	23	0	00
Ditto Batavia in Cannister,	per md. 41½ seers	none		
Ditto China in Chest,	per Surat md. of 41 seers	6	1	00
Ditto 2 sort,		5	2	00
Candy Chinchu,	per Surat md. of 43¼ seers	9	2	00
do. Canton,	do. do.	8	2	00
do. 2 do.	do. do.	8	0	00
TAR, Stockholm	per " Barrel	30	0	00
TERRA Japonica, or Kut,	per Bombay Cy.	40	0	00
TIN PLATES. I. C.	" per " box	18	0	00
in large slab,	per S. md. 40 seers	12	0	00
TINCALL,				
Borax,		none.		
TURPENTINE,	" per " barrel			
Spirits,	" per " gallon	4	2	00
TURMERIC, Bengal,	per Surat Candy	37	0	00
TUTENAGUE,	per Surat maund	10	0	00
VERDIGREASE,	" per lb.	2	1	00
VERMILLION, China,	per paper	1	0	50
VITRIOL, Blue,	per Surat maund	15	0	00
WAX, Bees,	per Surat maund	18	0	00
WINE, Claret, English,	per " dozen	30	0	00
Port,	" " "	18	0	00
Madeira, 1 sort,	" per " pipe	800	0	00
WHEAT, Jumboosier,	per Cd. of 8 Parah	32	0	00
Ditto Red,		34	0	00
Hansia, White,		36	0	00
Spanish Dollars,	per 100	217	0	00
German Crowns,	per 100	212	0	00
Venetians,	per 100	490	0	00
Gubbas,	per 100	475	0	00

Remittance to England at six months 2 2 per Rupee

Freight to England, nominal 4 £. per Ton.
Loose Freight 5 £.

Exchange on Calcutta, B'bay 100 per 100 Sicca. on Madras.

The Shipment of Sugar to Europe still continues and some Rice is also about to be Shipped to the same Market.